BOSTON RECORDER

And Keligious Telegraph.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1828.

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NO. 49 VOL. XIII.

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RELIGIOUS.

POPERY IN LOUISIANA.

POPERY IN LOUISIANA.

Extract of a Letter to the Editors of the Calvinistic Magazine, from a Citizen of Louisiana.

Thave read with much interest many of the controversial articles which have appeared in your periodical. They are especially useful to those who have heretofore given little attention to the peculiar doctrines of our church. In this section of the country, we have need of something aimed more directly against Popish and Infidel tenets. The influence of these opposite errors is nearly the same, and it would be difficult to determine which has effected the greater evil. If scepticism has done more injury to the morals of society, it is hardly more obnoxious to the prevalence of evangelical truth, and much more easily gives place when assailed by the sword of the Spirit. The Romanist does not read or hear the Gospel; or if (as in some instances) this is unwillingly suffered, he is forbidden to admit the most undeniable truths, or to rest on the plain interpretation of Scripture and conviction of his own conscience. "The Holy Mother Church, without whose pale there is no salvation, has charitably spared him the use of his rational faculties, and definitely fixed the sense of God's word, which if he presume to question, "Anathema of the control of the said observed before the giving of the Law upon Mount Sinai? Yes; for before that it was said, Tomorrow is the rest of the Holy Sabbath. Ex. 16. 23.

Was that appointed to be kept on the seventh day of the week? Yes; For he spake of the seventh day of the week? Yes; For he spake of the seventh day of the week? Yes; For he spake of the seventh day of the week? Yes; For he spake of the seventh day of the week? Yes; for there remined the wint of the more raily to lsrael? I gave them in the suppointed to be kept on the seventh day of the week? Yes; For he spake of the seventh day of the week? Yes; for there remined the week? Yes; for the remined to be kept on the seventh day of the wee and it would be difficult to determine which has effected the greater evil. If scepticism has done more injury to the morals of society, it is hardly more obnoxious to the prevalence of evangelical truth, and much more easily gives place when assailed by the sword of the Spirit. The Romanist does not read or hear the Gospel; or if (as in some instances) this is unwillingly suffered, he is forbidden to admit the most undeniable truths, or to rest on the plain interpretation of Scripture and conviction of his own conscience. "The Holy Mother Church, without whose pale there is no salvation, has charitably spared him the use of his rational faculties, and definitely fixed the sense of God's word, which if he presume to question, "Anathema word, which if he presume to question, 'Anathema fit.'" There is little hope of doing much for the deluded Catholics, unless some other means than deluded Catholics, unless some other means than merely preaching the gospel in their vicinity is employed. Though often so regardless of all religion as to neglect the observances of their oun church, they do not hesitate to reject as heretical, the doctrines of every other. The minds of the young are early imbued with sentiments of hostility and the property of the control of the property of the propert ty to every thing anti-Roman, and filled with the idea that "their religion" is a concern of the priesthood-that when the rites of the church have been performed, the care of their souls is devolved on the priest. Consequently those most devoted to pleasure, the most worldly, the most profane among them, seem to think that their religious character is unimpeachable, unless the fasts, festivals, confession and other injunctions have been neglected. With this confidence in superstitious ceremonies, men whose lives have been notoriously wicked, lie down and die, firmly persuaded that absolution and extreme unction have fitted them to stand before the judgment seat. The religion of Rome is not losing ground; nor are its doctrines in any thing different from that taught in Italy or Spain. It is a mistaken idea indulged by some, that the Catholic

In many places, the proximity of Protestant churches, and the indirect influence of their doctrines, render it necessary for the Papists to conceal, explain, or disguise their most revolting dogmas; but not one article of their creed has been disavowed. Yet they have the address to impose upon their own members, and their Protestant neighbors the belief that the religion which in Europe sanc-tioned persecution and the Inquisition, and the sale of indulgences, and confines salvation to the Roman n, is very different from that located in communion, is very different from that located in the United States. They are even considered by some as a very charitable and somewhat persecuted community.—Where objections to their creed are made, they do not attempt to refute, but repress inquiry, refer to the decrees of "the church," and warn against innovations. Conversions from the Catholic faith are almost unknown, but they can boast of many proselytes. Individuals and families from the Northern States have emigrated to this, have become connected with Catholic families, and their children are instructed in that faith. Public education, too, especially where the modern lan-guages are taught, is in the hands of the priests. Nunneries have also been successfully employed in Aunteness have also been successfully employed in reclaiming the daughters of heretical protestants; and great pains are taken to obtain students for their northern colleges. The catholics of this country have been in a great measure overlooked, while on their part great exertions are making to extend and perpetuate the dominion of the Pope.

It is by no means certain that the religion of

Rome will not yet extensively prevail in the United States, and become the most formidable antagonist to the progress of gospel truth. That a contest must commence, or the ground be given up, and the enemy suffered to penetrate into the very centre of our country, is plainly manifest. Would it not be advisable, then, to send forth in our periodicals and religious tracts, well written articles, historical, doctrinal and controversial, that would have torical, doctrinal and controversial, that would have a tendency to expose the true spirit of popery, and the arts of her clergy? This seems to be the most practical mode of conveying religious truth to the mind of the Catholic, and will at least open the eyes of the nominal Protestant. This was the method adopted by Luther and the other reformers, whose writings were more effectual in promoting discussion and the discovery of truth, than their public discourses. In addition to these, a refuta-tion of such infidel cavils as are suggested by the perusal of Paine and Volney, would be of great

From the Western Intelligencer. THE LAW OF THE SABBATH.

MR. EDITOR,-As there are some persons who profess to believe the Bible, but disregard the fourth Commandment, I send you an extract from the catechism of the Rev. MATTHEW HENRY; published almost a hundred years ago. The questions and answers will bring to view a few of the passages of scripture upon this important subject.
"Q. Is it the will of God we should take spe-

cial notice of this command? Ves: for he hath cal notice of this command? Fes; for he hath said, Remember it.—Are we apt to forget it? Yes; They have hid their eyes from my Sabbaths. Ezek. 22, 26.—Must we keep holy the Sabbath? Keep the Sabbath day to sanctify it. Deut. 5, 12.—Is the Sabbath a day of rest? It shall be a Sabbath of rest unto you. Lev. 16. 31.—Must children and servants keep holy the Sabbath day? Yes; Thou, and thy son, and thy daughter,-that thy man servant and maid servant may rest as well as thou. Deut. 5. and maid servant may rest as went as thou. Deut. 5.

14.—And is there good reason for the sanctification of the Sabbath? Yes: Ye shall keep my Sabbaths; I am the Lord your God. Lev. 19. 3.—Hath God appointed a Sabbath? Yes; 'Tis as the Lord thy God hath commanded thee. Deut. 5. 12. Hath he authority to do so? Yes; for the day is thine, the night also is thine. Ps. 74. 16.—Did he appoint it for us? The Sabbath was made for man. Mark 2. 27.—Did he appoint one day in seven? A seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.— Must we keep it? Yes; Verily my Sabbaths ye shall keep. Ex. 31. 13.—Must we keep it as a treasure? Yes; we must call the Sabbath honrrable. Isa. -And keep it as a talent? Yes; for, Thou madest known unto them thy Holy Sabbaths. Neh. we keep it with care? We must lay hold on it, to keep the Sabbath from polluting it. laa. 56. 2.—Must we keep it holy to God? Yes; for

beginning of the world? Yes; God blessed the seventh day, and samelified it, when the heavens and the earth were finished. Gen. 2. 1, 2, 3.—Was it in remembrance of the work of creation? Yes; Be-

Matt. 12. 12. Is there the same need of Sabbaths now that ever there was? Yes; for, I gave them my Sabbaths, that they might know that I om the Lord." Ezek. 20. 12.

Lord." Ezek. 20. 12.

Is the Sabbath changed now to the first day of the week? Yes; For on the first day of the week the disciples came together to break bread. Acts 20. 7.

Was it because, on that day of the week, our Lord Jesus Christ rose from the dead? Yes; For he tose, Jesus Christ rose from the dead? Yes; For he rose, as it began to down toward the first day of the week. Matt. 28. 1. And because on that day the Spirit was poured out? Yes; For that was, when the day of Pentecost was fully come. Acts 2. 1.—Was it fit there should be an alteration: Yes; For it shall no more be said, The Lord liveth that brought up the children of Israel out of the land of Egypt; but the Lord liveth that brought them up from the land of the North. Jer. 16. 14, 15.—Did the Apostles observe the first day of the week? Yes; On the first day of the week let every one lay by. 1 Cor 16.2. Did the primitive church call it the Lord's day? Yes; Ivas in the Spirit on the Lord's day. Fev. 1. 10.—Must we rest on the Sabbath-day? Yet; Six days may work be done, but in the seventh is the Sabbath of rest. Ex. 31. 15.—Must we rest from worldly employments? Yes; Ye shall hallay the Sabbath of rest. Ex. 31. 15.—Must we red from worldly employments? Yes; Ye shall hallow the Sabbath-day to do no work therein. Jer. 17. 24.— And from recreations? Yes; Not finding this own pleasure. Isa. 58. 13.—Must we spend time in that day in the public exercises of God's worship? Yes; For it is a holy convocation. Lev. 23. 3.—Must we do so every Sabbath as we have convocation's Yes. do so every Sabbath as we have opportunity? Yes; From one Sabbath to another shall all flest come to worship before me, saith the Lord. Isa. 66. 13.—And must we not absent ourselves from publicworship? No; Not forsaking the assembling of oneselves together. Heb. 10. 25 .- Must we spend time on that day, in the private exercises of religion Yes; It is day, in the private exercises of religion? Yes; It is the Sabbath of the Lord in all your dwellings. Lev. 23. 3.—Did the disciples of Christ tius spend the first Lord's day? Yes; For on the first day of the week the disciples were assembled. John 20. 19.—Must the Sabbath be a day of holy joy? We will rejoice and be glad in it. Ps. 118. 24.—Must we take plensure in the duties of the day? Yes; Call the Sabbath a detight. Isa, 58. 13.—Do we not produce the Sabbath if we be weary of it? Yes; They

the Sabbath a delight. Isa. 58. 13.—Do we not profane the Sabbath if we be weary of it? Yes; They say, when will the Sabbath be gone? Amos 8. 5.—And much more if we do that which is sinful? Yes; They have defiled my construction. They have defiled my sanctuary in the same day and have profaned my Sabbaths. Ezek, 33, 38.—Do we profane the Sabbath by violating the sabbathrest: Yes; What evil thing is this that ye do, and profane the Sabbath-day? Neh. 13. 17.—May we not work harvest work on that day? No; In earing time and in harvest thou shall rest. Ex. 34. 21.— May we not however think and speak at our pleasure on that day? No; Not doing thine own ways. opportunity. nor speaking thine own words. Isa. 58, 13:

Are nations sometimes punished for Sabbath pro-fanation? Yes; If ye will not hallow the Sabbath day, I will kindle a fire in the gates of Jerusalem. Jer. 17. 27."

These are but part of the passages found in the Bible requiring mankind to regard, and hallow the Sabbath-day. Whoever disregards the Sabbath, Sabbath-day. Whoever di does wickedly disobey God.

For the Boston Recorder. APPOINTMENT OF A GENERAL AGENT OF THE Am. Tract Society for the Valley of the Mississippi.

This great Valley, extending from the Alleghany to the Rocky Mountains, and from the Gulf of Mexico to the Northern Lakes, embraces a territory very fertile, capable of sustaining a dense pop lation, and larger in extent than all the remaining territory of the jurisdiction of the United States In 1790, the actual civilized population existing within these boundaries was less than 150,000; it now exceeds 4,000,000; and, according to the best calculation that can be made, it will be, in the year 1850, nearly or quite 12,000,000; will exceed whole remaining population of our country; and be entitled to a predominant influence in our national councils. Many a child, who reads these lines, may see the day, when the Valley of the Mississippi will embrace one of the most populous and powerful na-tions in Christendom. There is a majesty and a so-lemnity in this march of population, which ought deeply to affect the mind, and to be taken most seriously into the account in our plans of usefulness. The spiritual welfare of 4,000,000 of souls is an object, that might well command the resources of the world; but when we are to consult, not only for them, but for their children and children's children; and when in a few years they are to increase from 4,000,000 to 8,000,000; and then to 12,000,000. 20,000,000, and onward; the importance of supplying them with the gospel outweighs all human es-

We know there are now some flourishing church es in the Valley of the Mississippi, and that they embrace many active Christians who are laboring for the cause of Christ; but, at the same time, we are assured that the population taken as a whole, is very partially supplied with the Institutions of reli-gion; that infidelity and vice are, in many parts alarmingly prevalent; and that there is a pov and prevailing tendency to that moral deterioration. which threatens the destruction of all civil and tem poral blessings, and exposes the soul to all the miseries of the second death. And if ever the voice of Providence indicated to any one people the duty of conferring spiritual blessings on any other, we be-lieve it now directs this portion of our country to send the knowledge of Divine truth to the destitute beyond the mountains. Our own happiness and prosperity are most deeply involved—we are identified with them as a nation; they are not only our neighbors, but many of them are our children, and he that regardeth the day, regardeth it to the Lord.
Rom. 14. 6.—Was the Sabbath appointed from the

cond our efforts; we have no national prejudices | days since-" If the state of morals and religion

The duty of immediately sending the gospel to the destitute in that interesting portion of our country, is now, we believe, almost universally acknowledged; and the consideration has pressed with great weight on the minds of the Committee of the American Tract Society, that, while there are not qualified preachers of the Gospel in existence to supply their wants, Tracts car, without delay, Be PRINTED AND SENT TO EVERY FAMILY. The Committee have felt, that, bearing, in some degree, the responsibility of conducting the Tract operations of the country, they must not slumber as hour over this subject; but must enter immediately on the work: and in this view they have now sommissioned and sent forth Rev. Ornan Eastmin, who has been three years engaged in faithful kbors for the Tract cause, as a General Agent of the Society for the Valley of the Mississippi; and have appointed three other faithful men to labor in connexion with him.

Their object will be to form large Auxiliaries, having Depositories, in all the principal towns; and then to form Auxiliary Tract Associations in every town, and village, and neighborhood around; till, if possible, one or more Tracts "directing the sinner to the Savior," shall be placed in every family. All who can be induced to associate themselves with these Auxiliaries, will be supplied with Tracts at the these Auxiliaries, will be suppled with Tracts at the cost prices: to all who have not the ability to pay for them, or who, knowing not their value and caring not for their souls' salvation, will do nothing to supply themselves, it will be felt a duty to carry Tracts and deliver them, as God's message, " with-

out money and without price."
The Committee now look to the Christian public The Committee now look to the Christian public to sustain them in this important measure. It will require great personal efforts on the part of all Christians scattered throughout the Valley of the Mississippi; and liberal pecuniary contributions from the friends of the cause in every portion of the country. These Agents must be sustained, and their results are the country. their number probably be soon increased; and Tracts must be furnished for the supply of all the Auxiliaries formed, and for all the gratuitous distributions to the destitute. If there are 4,000,000 in the Valley of the Mississippi, and each family contains 7 individuals, the expense of sending 2 Tracts of the usual size to each family will exceed \$11,400. But far more than this must be done every year, or the provision made by Tracts for the spiritual wants of that population will be small indeed

The Committee have felt that God called them to enter upon, and faithfully to prosecute this work, notwithstanding the Society's very limited pecuni-ary means. We hope the object will be remembered by Christians in their prayers, especially on the first Monday of every month; for, with the blessing of God, we believe it will appear, in the day of judgment, to have been among the very important of the Christian Christi judgment, to have been among the very important movements of the Christian Church.

Donations for the West will be faithfully applied, if directed to Mr. AARON RUSSELL, Assist. Treas. Am. Tract Society, Hanover Church, Boston.

BAXTER'S SAINTS REST.

An anonymous individual having placed at the disposal of the Publishing Committee of the American Tract Society \$100, in part of the expense of stereotyping and perpensating this most useful work, it has been unanimously approved, and will be stereotyped as soon as sufficient funds for per-petuating it shall be received. The whole sum renisite is \$800. In addition to the \$100, above referred to, the Chairman of the Publishing Commit-tee and two other individuals have each given \$100, besides a donation of \$50, which has been received for the same object. Those who would wish to aid in perpetuating, and circulating among tens of thou-sands, a work which has perhaps been more bless-ed to the eternal welfare of the souls of men, than any other mere human production, lave now the

Remittances for the Saint's Rest shouldbe addressed to Mr. Wm. A. HALLOCK, Cor. See'y. American Tract Society, 144 Nassau Street, New York.

From the N. I. Observer. DISPUTATION.

It is better to Pray than to Dispute-Because, 1. Every real Christian can offer effectual, fervent prayer, which availeth much, but not more than one in twenty can argue with grea ability, and one in twenty can argue with grea ability, and though a weak defence is not certain evidence of a bad cause, it gives an opponent nev courage and increased confidence. We have seen a shrewd infidel put on an air of triumph because his well-learnt questions had proved too hard for a simple boy to answer; and had troubled his heart, though his faith remained unshaken.

Jovet. The resistance to be met, and the depths poration to the resistance to be met, and the depths into which the corrupted mass has sunk. It should be directly and not inversely as the guilt. If there is a place on earth where the means of instruction, by precept and example, should be used with constancy, power, and perseverance, it is in a State Prison.

2. Because disputes are apt to grov angry, and when disputants are once soured tovards each other, little good cometh out of their controversy .-Whereas humble prayer for another excites kind feelings toward him, and the happist effects some-

mes follow.

3. Men often defend sentiments which they rather hope than believe to be true. This is particu-larly the case with poor uneasy simers who try to believe there is peace to the wicked, to twithstanding the declaration of God himself to the contrary. We think we have known some half dozen who incerely believed this lie. But a very great ion of those who pretend to do so, show by their restlessness when their favorite heresy is examined, that they have secret misgivings about its truth. They tremble lest it should fail them at last. But et them to work to defend it, and that frequently and the reasonings they employ to convince others may, not unfrequently, satisfy themselves. We would not argue for a moment, with such an one. We would, if possible, drop a word which should tsuch his conscience, and make him tremble and flee from the wrath to come. We might pray with and for him, but his worthless dottrine we would not meddle with. We would not quibble about the meaning of words whose use has been settled for centuries, nor spend our energies on the ques-tion whether Judas shall occupy one of the "twelve thron-s." "No: we would rather say to others, and remember ourselves, in the words of a pious minister. There is a straight road to heaven THERE IS A STRAIGHT ROAD TO HEAVEN!

* We have heard it stoutly maintained that he will, by one whose immoral conduct needed such a salvo.

HOME MISSIONS

For the Boston Recorder Extract of a letter from a Missionary of the Massa-chusetts Missionary Society. MORAL IMPROVEMENT.

I know not how I can give you a more correct idea of our present prospects, than by using the language of one of my parishioners—(not a

second our enors; we have no matches prejudices days since—"If the state of morals and religion and shall continue to improve for two years to come, ably in no other spot on earth is there promise, that the same amount of effort will be attended with a great success.

The duty of immediately sending the gospel to the destitute in that interesting portion of our country, is now, we believe, almost universally acknowledge.

The Lord has indeed done great things for us. And alas! that we have so little gratitude to the property of the prop

-we ought, we wish to feel more. It has pleased Jehovah to bestow his blessing in a way to stain all human pride, and to show himself a sovereign,

all human pride, and to show himself a sovereign, as well in the manner of giving, as in the gift—so we are constrained—and joyfully too—to say, 'it is the Lord's doing and marvellous in our eyes,'

A Missionary's Retrospect and Resolution.

When we speak of improvements, we speak comparatively. We look back on the wretched condition which we were in few and the wretched condition which we were in few and the wretched condition which we were in few and the wretched condition which we were in few and the wretched condition which we were in few and the wretched condition which we were in few and the wretched condition which we were in few and the wretched condition which we were in few and the wretched conditions which we were a support to the wretched condition which we were the wretched conditions and the wretched conditions are the work of the work of the wretched conditions are the work of the wretched conditions and the wretched conditions are the work of the wretched conditions and the wretched conditions are the wretc tion which we were in four years ago. We re-member the pescilential air we have breathed, and the trials we have passed through, in which none but Almighty power could have sustained us, nor other arm than Jehovah's have delivered us. I

could give you a particular description—but my feelings revolt at the attempt.

But you ask—why did you settle with a people in such a condition? I answer—If the Gospel would not produce a renovation, when would their condition ever have become better? You know, my dear vire that view the work. dear sir, that sin, though it destroys its votaries, does not destroy itself. Proof, clear as demonstration, was had, that without the stated ministration of the gospel, they must wax worse and worse; and there was a possibility that this blessed gift to men, might, even through the unworthy instrument who now writes you, prove a savor of life unto life to some, and the means of external reformation at least to others. True, my interest and my case were strongly against my settlement; and I some-times thought, that duty required me, as a servant of Christ to seek a more eligible situation of use

fulness. But this people must have the gospel or perish. If it was not my duty to stay, whose was it? Why should not I make the sacrifices called for as well as another? My utmost expectation, in dedicating myself to my Saviour, was, to be allowed to be as the small dust of the balance—and then, if good should result to his cause, it would be emphatically to the praise of the glory of his

I need not even hint at what the condition of this people will be shortly, if they are left without the regular ministrations of the gospel. I must leave it to you and your brethren in the Board of the M. M. Society. A Society that has been the blessed instrument of bringing us to our present comparatively happy condition—to determine whether the work of benevolence shall be pursued with that vigor and constancy which has the promise of success in increased blessings, or whether your former chari-ties shall be in a great measure lost, and we—be eft to find our last state worse than the first."

chusetts, to their more able sister churches. About this number have been assisted. Most of them brought up from a state of hopelessness and ruin the breath of life just inspired into them—and by no means yet sufficiently strong to sustain themselves. Shall they be abandoned? Abandoned they must be, unless miracles be wrought, or the friends of Zion through the State arise to more sufficiently and vigorous efforts. An empty tree self-denying and visorous efforts. An empty treasury, and thousands called for, by the dying members of Christ's body—are sounds that ought to penetrate the heart and nerve the arm of every

PRISON DISCIPLINE

Extracts from the Third Annual Report of the rison Discipline Society, Boston. What important Prisons in this mustry remain

The Prison in Maine is set onimproved?

The Prison in Maine is set onimproved in construction; but it is in repar? to expense, and moral influence. It costs too arch to support it, and the system of instruction adopted, would not preserve a virtuous agricultual district from sinking, much less will it cause a State Prison to rise. One short religious service in a State Prison on the Sabbath, is less efficacious than it would be in a country parish; because the habits of sin are more inveterate, and the near are sunk beneath the common level. and the nen are sunk beneath the common level.

It therefore becomes necessary to apply a moral
power, with a strength and constancy in exact proporation to the resistance to be met, and the depths into which the corrupted mass has sunk. It should

The Prison in Vermont remains unimproved in instruction and discipline.

The Prison in Massachusetts does not yet feel the benefits of the new Prison building. It so much resembles in discipline the old Prison in New York city, as described by the commissioners, the extract which has been given from their Report, that it would be difficult to find language in which to describe it more truly. And in regard to the expense of its support, the change last year was from an income of more than \$9,000, to a debt of more than \$5,000; making a difference against the State, in a single year, of more than \$15,000. The State, in a single year, of more than \$13,000. The particulars of this surprising change, are given in detail in the message of the Governor to the Legislature, in January, 1928. How long it will be before this Prison will resemble those at Auburn. and Wethersfield, in construction, discipline and earnings, is a question which must remain swered. A new and good law has been framed and adopted with great unanimity by the Legislature. New appointments have been made by the Executive, under this law, to fill the offices of inspectors, physician and chaplain, which give general satisfaction. It will be extraordinary, indeed, if Mas-sachusetts cannot, as well as Connecticut, have a State Prison which shall be in all respects an honor

The Prisons at Wethersfield, Ct.; Sing Sing and Auburn, N. Y.; and the Houses of Refuge in Boston and New-York city, we pass in this connexion, in terms of unqualified approbation. There may be Prisons in the world, which better answer the purposes of justice and mercy, but we have neither seen nor read of them.

The State Prisons in New-Jersey and Ohio, are

The State Prisons in New-Jersey and Onio, are somewhat improved in regard to moral and religious instruction; but unimproved in construction and discipline. The old County Prison in Philadelphia, and the States Prisons in Kentucky and Georgia, are altogether unimproved. The Baltimore Penitentiary is unimproved in discipline. The Virginia Penitentiary has received more attention in regard to moral and religious instruction; but re mains without any other important alteration, The County Prisons in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltiprofessor) incidentally dropt in conversation a few more, New Orleans, and most of the other large

towns in the United States, are unimproved in regard to construction, and require, in almost the same degree as the old Penitentiaries, a sufficient number of dormitories to separate the immates at night, and such a system of inspection and disciplines to recovery with pline, as to prevent evil communication during the day. These important points in prison discipline have been to a vast extent neglected in County Prisons, in each of which from one to four thousand Prisons, in each of which from one to four thousand persons of every age, color, sex, nation, and degree of guilt, have been annually confined. When the Penitentiaries are properly constructed and managed, it may be expected that these extensive County Prisons will be subject to similar improvements. We have thus shown, very briefly, what important Prisons in this country remain unimproved.

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RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

CONVERTED JEWS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

The case of John Baptist and John the Younger, who were so long imprisoned in the Turkish bagnio for no other crime than embracing the religion of Jesus, and who have finally been liberated almost as mexpectedly to themselves and others as were Paul and Silas in ancient days, is so peculiarly interesting, that we need render no apology for presenting to our readers an outline of the circumstances which occasioned their release. This we do in the words of Rev. H. D. Leeves, Church Missionary in the Mediterrane an, under date of August last, as published in the London Jewish Expositor for October. N. Y. Obs.

Although it was in my power very rarely to see them in prison during their long confinement, owing to the strict guard kept over them, and the jealousy of the Turks at their maintaining any connexousy of the Turks at their maintaining any connexion with Europeans, I was able to communicate with them as well by letter, as through natives of the country, (Greeks and Armenians,) who could visit them without exciting suspicion. I had been for some time convinced, that under the political circumstances of the times, no hope remained of their release through English influence; all attempts from that quarter to obtain their liberation having been systematically repulsed or evaded and as I foresaw the probability of my being soon obliged to quit Constantinople, I was very thankful to perceive that Gol was raising up in another quarter warm friends, who honored them as sufferers for the sake of Chris, and woull take care of them after my departure.

parture.

Froman early period of their imprisonment, several Armenians, both priests and laymen, had shown a strong nterest in their case, and I used to receive visits fron them, from time to time, to inquire after their welare; but it was not until they saw that all efforts for their relief, on our part, were likely to provefruitless, (that is, about the month of September,in last year,) that they proposed to me to take thomatter into their own hands. One of them who case to me in the name of the rest, said, that both he and many others of his nation, had frequentlybeen to visit them, that a first they had suspected some worldly motive might have induced them techange their religion, as has too often been suspectd some worldly motive might have induced them techange their religion, as has too often been the cas with converted Jews, and that they made it their bsiness to sound and prove them on all sides, but the the result of this severe examination had been all conviction of the sincerity of their faith in Jest Christ, and an affectionate admiration of their finciples and conduct, adding, that they had found tem to be better Christians than they was they are their feelings and views to those of the appostes—a pleasing proof to me, that they had propostles—a pleasing proof to me, that they had pro-fitably studied, and drunk deeply into the spirit of the New Testament. The plan which had been discussed and agreed upon between the Christian Jews and themselves, was this, that after their liberation they should be received under the authority and protection of the Armenian patriarch, the Turks requiring that they should acknowledge some eccle-siastical superior; that they should not, however, be assimilated to the Armenians, or take their name, but should be called Christian Israelites, in all in-different matters following the customs of their own nation, (a practice fully justified by the practice of the Apostles and early Jewish converts,) and this with a view of their forming the nucleus of a Jewsh-Christian Church. It was suggested that John Baptist might hereafter receive ordination from the Patriarch, and thus be able to baptize others, and become the evangelist of his nation, in the same manner as their own celebrated Kirkor or Gregory, the first evangelist of the Armenian nation, had received his ordination from the Greek church. I was rejoiced to find the Armenians embracing a project so liberal and Christian, and so accordant with my own views and wishes; and I thanked God for it, hailing it as an omen that he might be thus raising up amongst them, through the means of these Jewish converts, a missionary spirit; the consequences of which may, under God's blessing, be very important.

Soon after this conversation, I was informed, as an evidence of the interest felt by the Armenians in this matter, that public prayers had been offered up Sunday following in one of their churches, for a blessing on the measures taken for their liber-ation. The Patriarch, when spoken to on the sub-ject, shed tears at the account of their faith and constancy under their sufferings; and although, on prudential motives, he did not choose to originate the matter, promised that when called upon, he would willingly become their guarantee with the Turks, and receive them under his protection.

The conduct of the two Jews during the course of this negociation was very satisfactory, and show-ed much good feeling. They were at first unwil-ling to listen to the offers of the Armenians, and subsequently would allow nothing to be undertaken out its receiving my full sanction and approba They were jealous lest such a step sh strued into a renunciation of the doctrine of the Gospel into which they had been baptized, or a desertion of myself. In one of his letters, written about this time, and on this subject, John Baptist thus expresses himself:

thus expresses himself:

"I fear you may possibly think, that we are going to forget you or to deny what you have taught us. For what cause should we do such an act!— Because you have shown us the way of salvation. the right way? Because you have brought us out of darkness into light? Because you have borne with us in difficulties, such as a man would not undergo even with his own children? Because you are giving us food and clothing? Far be this from us. If we should forget you, we should do wrong in the sight of God, and of the world. With the help of Jesus Christ, neither shall you forget us, nor we you; but I have a confidence in God that he is ing to bring about this matter in conformity with what you have taught us, and by your hand, with the aid of the Father, and of the Son, and of the

Holy Spirit. So be it."

Just when we had reason to hope that the measures employed would take their effect, the news of the battle of Navarino reached Constantinople, which of course precluded for the time all prospects

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of their deliverance. At this period also, they were subjected to new persecutions in prison, stirred up against them, this time, by some of the Greek slaves and under-officers of the bagnio, who had heard of the interest the Armenians were taking in their behalf, and were jealous of their being attach-ed in any manner to the Armenian rather than the Greek Church. Laby Positive their describes to me Greek Church. John Baptist thus describes to me

what took place on this occasion:
"On Sunday night (November 4) the slaves
grievously. "On Sunday night (November 4) the slaves quarrelled with us all, and insulted us grievously, saying, in the first place, that we were Lutherans, that our baptism is no baptism, and that we cannot receive the communion. They say also, that there are none but the Greeks who believe on Christ aright. On Monday morning they aroused us from our bed, saying, that the chief of the prison wanted us, and we went without saying a word. wanted us, and we went without saying a word.— He beat us much with his own hand, and had us out into very heavy irons; and they began to beat us severely during our work. At night we went to our chamber to eat. Hodja Bagtasar (the Armenian) wept, and we comforted him; and whilst we were eating in bitterness of heart, in the midst we were eating in bitterness of heart, in the midst of our meal, the Greek officers of the prison came, and turned us out of our chamber, which we had hired for ourselves. They drove us outfrom thence into the midst of the planks, among a number of wretches who sleep there. I began to weep on account of my brother, (the younger John,) at the great dangers he is running in his youth. This time it seemed impossible to look for, patience. I took the Bible in my hand, and we read together the history of Job; and we received all with joy, for such is the practice of those who desire to gain enternal life; as it is written in the Acts of the Aposeternal life; as it is written in the Acts of the Apostles, xiv, 20, that the disciples said, 'We must through much tribulation enter into the Kingdom of God.' The end of all this will be good, with the aid of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Spirit.

These new trials continued for nearly three weeks, when through interest made, and money given to the Turkish officers, they were induced for the third time to strike off their heavy chains, and to replace them in the class of the more favored prisonreplace them in the class of the more favored prisoners. I had the satisfaction of seeing this alleviation obtained for them a few days only before I left Constantinople. During the last days of my stay, our correspondence was briskly kept up. In one of my letters to them, I had mentioned my approaching departure, and expressed my earnest hope that God would bless the means taken for their liberation, and that they might hereafter be made the means of bringing many of their countrymen to

means of bringing many of their countrymen to the faith of Christ. They write thus in reply:

"To our father, the wise Mr. Daniel Leeves, Peace: We have received the letter of our lord, and we want to the Archivel." Peace: We have received the letter of our lord, and we pray to the Anointed, that our joy may be fulfilled, and our faith made more straight in the belief of Him. First of all, and more than all, we pray to God that he would put strength in our mouths to make manifest his truth, and that to mouths to make mannest his truth, and that to those who know it not, he would give the heart to seek to understand, and wisdom that they may be able to understand; for they have their eyes closed, as the prophet Isaiah has said. This all outprayer; and all that our lord wrote to us are sure wirds, but patience is necessary. I assure you, that all that you have in your heart is our own thoughts also. Mouth with mouth may possibly speak alsehood, but heart with heart speaketh the truth. According as our hearts are, so may the aid of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, be with all of us.

They then affectionately express their grief at the prospect of my departure, adding, "When you are about to depart, come to the gate; we sail then at least see you at a distance." I am sorr to say, I was unable to give both them and myself his last gratification

Although this account has extended itsels o considerable length, I must venture to add of more

letter, the last I received from them. Thy say;
"We acquaint our lord and father, that we have heard in truth, that to-day you are going telepart from us. We pray to God that you ma go in from us. We pray to God that you may be peace, you and all yours, and without any hintance, and want the peace, so the Halv Spirit, with adhet himself at the thought, that he has by to sons in such distress. Let him pray to God for wherever he may be, and we, wherever we are, will do the same; and most assuredly God hears the prayers of his children, according as Isaiah has written in his book, 'Behold, the power of God is not shortened to save, nor his ear heavy to hear Nothing remains but to entreat our lord that the person whom he leaves to be over our affairs may be like himself. We inform you, more-over, that we have bought of the slaves five coarse rugs; one for Hodja Bagtasar, who has a mattress, and the four others for ourselves, one underneath, and one above for each of us, and this serves for our

" After writing this letter, I have received the letter of —, saying, that all we want we are to de-mand of the Armenian; but in all our affairs we acknowledge no one but our father. We ask of him how the matter stands, and to whom he will, let him leave us; he is always our father, both in this world, and in that which is to come.

"John the younger "John Baptist.

"We pray you to send us letters from the place to which you go; we will also write to you."

On the 8th of December I left Constantinople, and gonce of their liberation from prison, which I have already communicated to you. John Baptist had on this occasion prepared a letter for me, to be sent with those of the Armenians, but it was not thought expedient to allow him to forward it. He enclosed me only a slip of paper, on which were written the following words: "A longer letter than the present we could not

send to our father. Grace and peace from Jesus

our Messiah."

I feel assured that in their present situation, they are in outward security, (as far at least as that can be said of the other inhabitants of Constantinople,) and although many persons may desire to have seen them placed in a situation more favorable to their spiritual improvement, I still think we have great reason to be thankful. I am convinced that nowhere in Constantinople could they have been more advantageously placed in this respect; and I feel a confident hope that the providence of God, in suffering them to pass through many trials, has not meant they should be in vain, either as respects themselves or others; and that his Divine hand and teaching will now do more and better for them, than any human plan, or human teaching could do. Hitherto we may, I think, and ought, to trace the hand of God in their history. They were in the outset providentially kept in Constantinople, when they most naturally wished to escape from thence. During an imprisonment of between teen and sixteen months, they have been held up as a spectacle to the Jews and Christians of that great city, as sufferers for the name of Christ; and they have now been providentially fixed there, under the protection of an influential who have received them in a spirit which promises well for the future. Although, therefore, we have no right to be sanguine in our expectations, we may yet safely venture to hope, and more safely still to pray, that God would be pleased to render these two individuals a peculiar blessing, both to the Jews and Armenians of Constantinople. Many prayers have, I am sure, been hitherto offered up in May I be allowed to recommend them to the continual supplications of all those who wish well to Israel, and who desire to see the more full coming of Christ's Kingdom on earth!

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

FROM THE MEDITERRANGAN.

The subjoined letter from the Rev. Mr. Bird, late misionary at Beyroot, dated Malta, Sept. 19th, contains a number of interesting particulars.

We have lately received various letters from Syria, some of which are in answer to those we wrote announcing our arrival at Malta. No political disturbances had taken place in that region. The plague had been more severe than the year before, but, about the first of July, earlier than usual, seemed to have expended its power. Our friends there remain firm. Assaud Shidiak was reported to be dead; but the report was not credited by all.

e report was not credited by all. Letters from our German brethren in Egypt, give encouraging accounts of their success in disseminating the Scrip-tures. A letter also from Dr. Korck, superintendent pro-tem. of the school established by Mr. Brewer at Syra, rep-resents that school to be in a most flourishing and prosper-

Our much valued friend, Mr. Abbott, the British Consul

Our much valued friend, Mr. Abbott, the British Consul at Beyroot, was, by the last advices, dangerously ill at Smyrna. His recovery was doubtful.

Mr. Goodell has been laid aside, by sickness, for the past three weeks, but expects to resume preaching again next Sabbath.

Our friend and former companion in tabor, Mr. King, touched here on his way to Greece. The vessel was to pass on to Poros, and land her cargo; and then proceed to Smyrna, where, according to notices we have received, she has arrived. Mr. K. we have not heard from directly, since he left here.

REV. JOSEPH WOLFF.

A correspondent in the Mediterranean informs us that Mr. Wolf, the missionary, has caused an address to his bi ethren the Jews, to be printed in the French language at Malta, in which he subscribes himself "Apotro pour les Jucas," [Apostle of the Jews.] We have learned some other particulars concerning him, which are quite unaccountable. Indeed his whole course for a twelve-month past, has been more than usually eccentric.

While in England, he was intimate with Irving, and has espoused all his notions respecting the second coming of

While in England, he was intimate with Irving, and has espoused all his notions respecting the second coming of Christ; or perhaps we should say, has carried them to a still farther extreme. Before the year 1848, he confidently expects to see Jesus Christ in person, with the same appearance and habiliments which he had when on earth before. He also expects to receive apostolical gifts, the faith of miracles, &c. &c.

He also expects to receive apostonical gins, the last of mirracles, &c. Co. Arriving at Malta, he had some misunderstanding with Mr. Jadownicky, who had accompanied him thus far, on a resion to the Jews; the result of which was, that the latter returned to England.

He then conceived the project of visiting Morocco and Tombuctoo, (the latter in the heart of Africa, and a dangerous place,) going by way of Tunis and Algiers in the capacity of a menial servant. At the same time he relinquished his salary from the London Jews Society, stating that he did not need it.

did not need it.

Soon, however, a change took place in his purposes, and he wrote to the Directors, soliciting permission to travel in the Turkish Empire. Next we find him at Alexandria, in Egypt, and lastly in the harbor of Beyroot, with the intention of remaining in Palestine, in spite of war and plague, unless expressly forbidden by the Pacha.

A man of his sanguine temperament is more liable than most others to mental aberration; though we do not say that such is his case at present.—N. V. Obs.

INTERESTING FROM FLORIDA.

The following is extracted from the copy of a letter which has been kindly furnished us by J. Evarts, Esq. Cor. Sec. of the A. B. C. F. M. In a note, Mr. Evarts remarks The enclosed is from a gentleman, whom I formerly knew as a merchant in Baltimore, and who is, I trust, a sincere friend to the promotion of the Gospel in our new settlements. It is dated. Marianna, Jackson Co. Florida, Sept. 28

Heretofore, it has been my good fortune to be a helper; now, I must call upon you for help, to feed those who are perishing for lack of knowledge. You know, my dear sir, that I have visited nearly all our mission stations among the heathen Ipdians, and how deeply I feel for and commiscrate their situation; but here are *Americans*, equally destitute, and calling upon us for prayers and exertions. I have lived fiften months in this county, containing a population of five thousand souls, without hearing the sound of the Gospel; and the other counties of the Territory are not much more favored. At Pensacola and St. Augustine, the Spanish population have Roman Catholic churches, and the Americans in Tallahasse, have an Episcopal church. These, with a few local Methodist and Baptist preachers are all the watch-towers in the county. Heretofore, it has been my good fortune to be a helper

with a few local Methodist and Baptist preachers are all the teatch-towers in the county.

The place I now address you from, has recently been laid off into town lots, and is populating rapidly. It is situated in the heart of the richest tract of land in Florida, at the head of navigation on Chipola; and is expected to be made the sear of justice for the county. Considering this my adopted home, I have repeatedly pressed upon my neighbors, (most of whom are poor) the necessity of making exertions to establish a content; and a neeing, very tavorable to it, now manifested by many of them. The proprietor of the town has given a fine large lot for a church, and the wealther planters offer to subscribe liberally to defray the expense of erecting the building. On me has devolved the getting of a brinister; and on you are my hopes and expectations can affect that a support for a singleman may be raised

inister; and on you are my hopes and expectations east, and ever that a support for a single man may be raised teach us; but it would be desirable to have one who would I prayhool, at least for a while.

I prayhool, at least for a while.

I prayhool, at least for a while ceive him at to send us a messenger of peace; we shall receive him at to send us one, by our beautiful property of the propert

REVIVALS.

Franklin, Ohio.—File five persons have been received to the New Jersey Caurch in this town, under the care of Rev. A. Ata, since the first of August last .- W. Lum. abr.

Gallatin, Tenn.—Oct. 26th Rev. 1, W. Hall writes to the editor, that upwards of 600 persons had professed religion within ten weeks, a Gallatin and vicinity .- 1b.

Knozville, Tenn .- About 40 persons have been added to the church in K. within a short time. - 1b.

Louisville, Ky .- This is a destitute church; but 40 persons were lately added to the church in about en days. - 16.

Indiana .- We have lately heard some cheering accounts from different parts of the State of Indiana; but we regret that we are not enabled to state particulars, except, that in one or more of the churches under the care of the Rev. Wm. W. Martin, the good work of God's reviving grace is going on, and 40 or 50 have been added to the church.

Hanover, Va. and Vicinity.-The Rev. E. Bal writes to a gentleman in Boston, Oct. 13th, as folows. A glorious revival of religion commenced with my dear people about 2 years ago, which is not yet over. Between 150 and 200, mostly white, have been received. The cause of Christ is advan-cing in this region. About 2000 were added to the Dover Association last year.

Washington, Pa .- The unusual attention to religion in Washington, which commenced in Febru-ary last, has still continued without any apparent abatement. The work has never been of that pow-erful and general nature which has been witnessed in many places. Yet many cases of conviction have been very pungent, and some of them long contin-ued. It has rather been like the continued descending of drops of mercy, than like the bursting cloud. The whole number that have been admitted to the privileges of church members, upon examination, is 81. All of them have been admitted with caution, and they all, so far as I know, walk worthy of their profession, and manifest a zeal for the cause of Christ.

Pittsburgh Spect. Pittsburgh Spect.

SYNOD OF VIRGINIA.

From the narrative of the state of religion it appears, that the Synod consists of 4 Presbyteries, and has under its care more than 80 organized congregations, and 34 ministers and licentiates. means of supplying the rapidly increasing popula-tion fall very far short of the demand. God has, tion fall very far short of the demand. God has, during the last year, remarkably blessed the ministry of the word. The accounts published in the papers of revivals in a sister state were, by the blessing of God, instrumental in awaking a spirit of in-quiry into the causes of the low state of religion among them. Ministers and people covenanted together to be more faithful to their sacramental ob-

ligations, and importunate in prayer for a revival of ! Lord would run, and have free course and be glorified, by ! religion in their own souls, and the out-pouring of the Spirit on the churches, and their prayers have been answered in effusions of the Spirit. There have been added to the Synod, during the last year, on examination 546—on certificate 151—making the whole in communion, so far as reported in the Synod, 2640. The churches that have received considerable accessions, are those in Livonia, New-Albany, Hanover, Graham, Pisgah, Sand-Creek, Jefferson, Crawfordsville, Coal-Creek, Madison, and Indi-

BREWER, ME.

The settlements in Brewer are so located, that there is no acknowledged centre at which all the inhabitants can conveniently assemble. This has occasioned serious divisions among the people and in the church. In consequence, a town abundantly able to support the gospel, and a church consisting of sixty three members, have continued for years without a pastor.

The Professors in the Seminary at Bangor have preached considerably in the place, and some other labor has been bestowed. But for a long time, no fruit appeared. It seemed, indeed, as though God had abandoned that town. Early in the last spring, however, He who is rich in marcy, interposed, aimost beyond all expectation or even hope, and reacted his caurch from extinction. A most interesting revival of religion took place; a revival characterized by great solemny, power, apparent purity, and striking disvival of religion took place; a revival characterized by great solemniy, power, apparent purity, and striking displays of the swereign grace of God. More than one hundred persons, it is hoped, were led to "think on their ways" with penitence, and to turn unto the Lord. Of these, fifty-eight united with the church in September. Family prayer has been estailished in more than twenty families. The difficulties founcily existing in the Church, it is believed, have been enirely removed.

Since the ravival, the church has been amicably divided. and 65 members residing in the Wrentham* settlements back of the rver, were formed into a new church, Nov. 11th. This durch have invited a man to become their pasor, and are atempting to erect a house for worship. A eeting househas been erected near the river the season past, to be occupied by the old church; and they hope ere

past, to be occupied by the old church; and they hope ere loag to be supplied with a minister.

The first Church is Brewer is the stock from which originated, not only the new church referred to in this communication, but also the Obgregational Church in Bangor, and that in Hampden. It was formerly called "the Orrington Church," as Orrington formerly included Brewer. The Bangor Church was set off upon the settlement of Rev. Harvey Loomis. The Fampden Church, immediately after a revival of religion in that place under the labors of Mr. Ashmun, the late, lamened Agent of the Colonization Society at Liberia, and at that time a Professor in the Bangor Church, a venerable man, who is daily expecting to join the church triumphant in heaven, and Deacon Robinson, of the Hampden church, who was called away some years since, were len church, who was called away some years since, were the two first deacons of the Orrington church. It is prothe two first deacons of the Orrington conrect. It is proposed to have a meeting of these four churches upon the anniversary of the establishment of the Orrington church, to recount the mercies of the Lord, and to excite each other to faithfulness in daty.

Chr. Mirror, abr.

So called, because a great part of the inhabitants came

BOSTON RECORDER.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1828.

DUTIES OF THE BROTHERHOOD.

[Series concluded.]
Have private Christians any thing to do in religious as emblies, where persons are present who do not profess eligion? It is very obvious that they have no right to officiate in

the same manner as ordained or licensed preachers; to the same extent, or with the same authority. The ministerial office is very distinct from the common brotherhood, in many very important respects. Those who sustain that of-fice, are ambassadors of Christ, stewards of the mysteries of God, ministers of the word; they are to reprove and rebuke with all authority, and no man may despise the youngest of hem. Their hearers are to obey them while they preach the true gospel, and submit themselves, and esteem them very highly in love for their work's sake. They have duties to perform to which the private brethren are not called; & are n possession of prerogatives which the brethren may no claim without presumption. They hold a relation to the church, and to that portion of the world which attends on their ministry. The possible to decunstries. To them therefore belong, exclusively, the conducting of public worship and the administration of special ordinances; the crit-ical exposition of the scriptures, the formal and regular sernon, and the act of blessing the congregation in the name of the Lord. None may assume this station, but they who are called of God, and set apart, after the manner prescribed

But there are more limited social meetings, of a religiou nature, where xivate Christians may lawfully take an acve part. In nectings for prayer, reading the scriptures, and religious conversation or exhortation, there is no reaso why those who to not profess Christ should not be some times admitted. And if they are inclined to attend with eriousness, is it wrong that they should hear a private Christian pray or even hear a faithful and affectionate varning or enreaty from his lipe! Will either reason o ripture forbigit!

If we are required to adduce scripture on this point, we refer to those nanerous passages which require that believ-ers shine as lighs in the world, holding forth the word of ife, not ashame of Christ or of his words. The small proniscuous assemlly affords an opportunity for doing good to sinners and saving souls from death. Besides, did not the Christians who were scattered abroad by persecution at Jerusalem, and who "went every where proclaiming the word," did they not sometimes address themselves to people verted men; for hat was during the infancy of the Christian burch, and wheever they went they found no believers It is incredible to suppose that they always addressed individuals in private, or in the family circle; or that they for got their Master red his message, the moment they saw score or two of persons collected, inquiring what these things mean-and willing to hear about the salvation of Christ. Now with the Christians were dispersed, the apos tles did not go. There were other preachers among them, vithout doubt, evangelists and teachers. But most of them were private Christians; who, though they did not claim to missioned preachers, could not but speak of those things which they had seet and heard, and bear testimon to the efficacy of the Redeener's blood.

The prophesying, of which Paul writes in the 14th chapter of his lat epistle, is not the act of predicting future events, but of proclaiming or declaring the truth. It may include preaching, and exhortation, and all the mutual conferences of believers. The meetings of which he there writes, are meetings of the church, with or without their pastor; and the members in general are addressed, as singing, pray ing and prophesying. The apostle does not prohibit these exercises, but merely regulates them, that all things might be done decently and in order, for the edification of the church or assembly. Now it is obvious from the chapter, that the people of the world were not always excluded from these meetings: and therefore private Christians might speak to then or before them when so assembled. They might not use the gift of tongues in their presence with which some were then endowed, without giving an interpretation; but they might prophesy, that is xhort, or converse. So reasons the apostle: " If, there fore, the whole church be come together into one place, and all speak with tongues, and there come in those that are un learned, or unbelievers, will they not say that ye are mad? But if all prophesy, and there come in one that believeth not, or one unlearned, he is convinced of all, he is judged [or tried and searched] of all. And thus are the secrets of his heart made manifest; and so, falling down on his face, he will worship God, and report that God is in you [or among you] of a truth." These reports would bring others to the place to witness the works of God, and these in return would find the secrets of their heart made manifest by the light, and be converted also. Thus the word of the

the united influence of the ministry and the church. Now, private Christians must not say a word for Christ and eaven before sinners who come in, or of sinners must be excluded from all their conferences and prayer-meetings, then all this influence is lost, and the light of the church n a great measure is hidden.

e experience of the church in our own day, is a con firmation of this sentiment. Many sinners have been con-victed and converted, by the direct instrumentality of the private brethren, in the meetings here described. Those churches are most flourishing, other circumstances being equal, where the brethren attempt to edify each other, and here they stand forth as witnesses for Christ before then who have not known him. Let this practice be extended and held under good regulation; let the members of or churches improve by practice and prepare themselves by reading; then converts will be more numerous and the rogress of the gospel more rapid.

We are obviously not advocates for the practices of some

denominations, where the ministry is degraded and lost, and both the male and female members become public preachers. Nor can we agree with those, who confine every good word and work to the priesthood. We fear that our brethren in some parts of New England, in the plan and exercises of their Conference visitations, are putting laymen forward too rominently and publicly, for the future peace and stability of the church .- Still, after every abatement and limitatio which can possibly be required, we are confident in the belief, that one crying negligence of the American churches, is that of failing to speak of a crucified Redeemer in the ears

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

We are gratified on receiving a "Stagment of a Com-nittee, and Report of the Surgeons of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary," just published; believing that this is an important institution, and deserves to more extensively known.

It was commenced by the present surgeons, Drs. J. Jefries and E. Reynolds, in the latter part of 1824, at their wn expense and as an experiment. Such was its success, that in March 1826 it was presented to the patronage of their friends at a public meeting. More than \$2000 was nised as a permanent fund; and nearly \$300 in annual subscriptions, which has since been much diminished. The services of the surgeons have been gratuitous from the benning, and attended with considerable personal expense. The funded property is now about \$2700. The receipts of the past year were \$473, 62. The institution is in debt, and its benevolent operations are continually impeded or re-

stricted for want of means.

The whole number of cases treated the last year, was 681; number included in three previous reports, 1929; while number from the beginning, 2610. Of the 681 applications the past year, 540 have been cured; 64 not treated, considered incurable; 25 relieved; 4 declined operations 48 now under treatment. Cases of diseases of Eve, 583; of the Ear, 98.

The Committee says, that an observation of the occurrenres at the rooms, and the perusal of former reports, force upon their conviction the following facts. 1. That diseases f the wes are eminently the diseases of the poor, and most y of the industrious poor. 2. That Eye Infirmaries are the only places where the poor will apply for the relief of that organ, n most of its diseases. 3. That an Infirmary is best calculated to afford means to acquire information of these diseases, and to disseminate a knowledge of their treatment 1. That the public mind is not sufficiently apprized of the

fact, tha these diseases admit so generally of relief. 5 That the amount of disease of these organs is vastly greate than would have been anticipated. 6. That the amount of benefit conferred, is incalculably greater than the amount of means expended. 7. That it has been conducive to public conomy, by reducing the expenses of the city for the port of the pior. 8. That these diseases are of a character nore deeply atteresting, than any which affect the human

The surgeons mention the case of a husband and father nperate, honest, and disposed to be industrious, who was obliged to shelter himself in the Concord Poor House on account of blindness. He came to the Infirmary entirely stitute. The small sum voted by the Directors, for the sard of patients in such extreme cases, was exhausted. By the kindness of a former employer he obtained \$5, and re-mained a fortnight. He then returned home on foot, with ight rapidly improving; he is now cured, and can provide readily for himself and family. "But for the timely grand which he procured, he must still have remained the dark and disconsolate inmate of the Poor House. The Surgeons have had, many times, to deplore the poverty of the Institution, and the exhausted scrips of their claritable friends when they have been compelled to send away many appli cants, who, coming from a distance, were unconsc the inability of the Infirmary for their support, and who ould find no friend to receive them here."

We cannot withhold our belief, that this is an eminently seful institution, and that the Surgeons have a strong claim upon the benevolent for assistance in their self-denying and rduous undertaking.

The Infirmary is open for the treatment of poor patients rom 12 until 1 o'clock, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at the Infirmary Rooms, corner of Court and Comon Streets, Boston.

AMERICAN REVIVALS.

The London Evangelical Magazine for October contains a valuable communication from the Rev. Henry Forster Burder, in which the following questions are discussed:

1. What estimate are we authorized to form of the ger ral character and result of those religious awakenings i American churches, which have usually been terms wivals of Religion?"

Have we are

"Revivals of Religion?"

2. Have we any reason to hope for similar revivals among ourselves? This (he says) may be resolved into another form of inquiry. Are they to be traced entirely to the exercise of divine sovereignty, unconnected with the employment of any means by luman agency? or have they been usually preceded and accompanied by any peculiar efforts on the part of ministers and churches?

He answers these inquiries in a lucid and satisfactory nanner. In the answer to the second he shows, that reviv als in America have been preceded by unusual desires and the use of appropriate means, although the sovereignty of God has often been remarkably displayed. Among these neans, the following are specified:

neans, the following are specified:

1. Fervent prayer,—pleading, in the exercise of a simple and steadfast faith, the explicit and absolute promise, that God will "give his Spirit to them that ask him."

2. A strain of preaching, in which the great truths of the Gospel are exhibited with simplicity and fulness of statement, with penetrating discrimination, as to the different classes & characters of the hearers, and with the most pointed and numeral appeals to the conscience and to the heart. and pungent appeals to the conscience and to the heart.

3. Pastoral fidelity in private visits.

4. The course of instruction given to the young in Bible

It appears from a notice by the Editors, that "a most able paper" on the same subject had been received from the Rev. J. A. James, of Birmingham. "That two such distinguished writers (say they) should have had their minds Itaneously directed to the same topic, is, indeed, a happy omen in favor of revivals, which cannot fail to leave an pression on the public mind."-In the same connexion. the following resolutions, which were passed by the ministers assembled at the Missionary Meeting in Birmingham, Sept. 11, will be read with interest:

 That after reading, with equal wonder and gratitude, he accounts of the extraordinary effusion of the Holy Spirit, which has been granted to many of the churches in the United States of America, we feel compelled to declare our onviction, that we much need such revivals in our British conviction, that we much need such revivals in our British churches; and although there are some differences between our Transatlantic fellow Christians, there seems no reason why more enlarged communications of Divine influence than we have yet received, may not be expected, if they are sought in simplicity and godly sincerity.

2. We who are now present do hereby determine to give the subject of a revival of religion in our churches the deepest and most serious attention, and to invite the minds of our flocks to it without delay.

3. That it appears to this meeting exceedingly desirable, that a closer intercourse should take place between the British and American churches than has hitherto prevailed, and that it be recommended to our brethren in the metropolis, to consider the steps that should be taken in order to the accomplishment of this object.

MASSACHUSETTS LYCEUM.

The following reasons urge those interested in the educa-tion of their children, in every town in this commonwealth at least, to meet on the 2d Monday of December for form-ing a Lyceum, and procuring a deposit of apparatus, viz. Lyceum, and procuring a deposit of apparatus, viz It will benefit their winter schools.

It will benefit their winter schools.
 It will furnish young people with opportunities for so-ial enjoyment, and intellectual and moral improvement.
 It will prevent meetings and ammements calculated to lissipate the minds of the young.
 It will save expense to the town by preventing expensive, as well as vicious amusements.
 It will prepare the way for organizing County Lyceunas, and for appointing representatives to organize a State Lyceunas.

and for appointing representatives to organizing County Lyceums, ceam, during the next session of the Legislature.

6. It will enable every town to be benefited in a State Lyceum or Board of Education and to take a part in its operations.

Com.

TO CLERGYMEN.

Much, Gentlemen, depends on your efforts in your several towns and societies, for the promotion of common Schools and education in general. We would therefore respectfully commend the plan of Lyceums to your special tention; believing that no one who sees them adopted with attention; believing that no one who sees them adopted with spirit, will fail to see convincing evidence of their utility in the course of a single winter. Persons of your profession also see all around them the injurious effects of delay, and the importance of coming to a definite point on every subject. There is nothing like having a fixed time for every purpose, and seizing the present moment. The meeting in Boston, which has been several times mentioned in the Recorder, have recommended Monday, Dec. 8th, for convening the young men in the several towns, for the purpose of ing the young men in the several towns, 105 the personal forming such Associations. Possibly they may want your aid, or even that you should make the first movements.—

Eds. Rec.

THANKSGIVING SERMONS.

Improvements in popular Education, as contemplated by the American Lyceum, were made the subject for Thanke-giving discourses, in several places, in different parts of the State.

tate. Lyceum. This word is accented on the second syllable, and the y has the long sound. Com.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Memoirs of the Life, Character and Writings of the late Rev. Philip Doddridge, D. D. By Job Orton. new edition. Boston, Peirce & Williams, 1828. pp. 310. neat 12 mo .- As a theologian, Doddridge was neither acute nor profound; though his learning and piety placed him high among his cotemporaries. He was a Christian of a sweet catholic spirit, who was eminently beloved in life, and who will be "had in everlasting remembrance." a servant of Christ, eminently diligent and devoted; who lived while he lived," not for himself, but for Christ and his beloved church. There can be no room to doubt, that his "name is in the book of life," and his spirit now "pe ent with the Lord." His example should not be lost; and we are pleased to see Orton's delineation of him reprinted, for the benefit of American youth. If his fervency of spirit and indefatigable perseverance in duty were generally imitated by ministers of the gospel, the church would at once shine forth in redoubled beauty.

THE UNION CIRCULAR CONFERENCE

Embraces 19 churches, of which 5 are in Grafton County, N. H. and 14 in Sullivan. Ten of them are destitute of Pastors. Goshen, a feeble and destitute church, is the on one that has enjoyed a revival of religion the past year. It commenced in January, and continued through the mer. About 80 are reconed as hopeful subjects of grace; who have been joined to three denom-churches have had small accessions.

This Conference met at Plainfield, Oct. 7 and 8. They looked on the desolations of the county, and their eyes affeced their hearts. They voted unanimously, to take immediate measures to raise \$1000, to be laid out in miss services in their connexion; one half to be raised by the des-titute towns and churches themselves. A committee was ap-pointed, to apportion the sum among the churches; at whose meetings for the purpose, one delegate from every church was requested to attend with statistical information. To these active measures they added a provision, for devoting an evening to special and united prayer for the blessin of God on the undertaking.

INTERCOURSE OF CHURCHES.

We were highly gratified with an idea, which we saw sometime since, suggesting the propriety of a fraternal cor-respondence and intercourse between the several Protes-tant Episcopal Churches in England, Ireland, Scotland, the British Provinces, and Colonies, Sweden, Denmark, and British Provinces, and Colonies, Sweden, Denmark, and our own country; with the view of strengthening the cause, and enlarging the influence of Protestant Episcopacy throughout Christendom. A system of such a mutual intercourse and co-operation, prudently formed, and conducted with a due regard to the rights of independent portions of the church, and at the same time with a full recognition of the primitive principles of unity and intercommunion, would we think, present one of the sublimest spectacles in the Christian world. And it is impossible to calculate the extent of its efficiency in gradually removing the hindrances to true primitive Christian unity, presented by popery on the other.

Epis. Watchman.

RENUNCIATION OF PROTESTANTISM.

A Miss T. the daughter of a Scotch Presbyte a girl of a singular character, a great the went out to Rome with the intention of attacking the Pope and all the Cardinals, has fallen into her own trap, and has been publicly received into the communion of the Romish Church, after having repented of, and renounced all the errors which had been taught her by her venerable and pious father. A person who knew her in Scotland observes, that he always considered her a notorious disputant, but never supposed it would have ended in her turning Papist. He adds, Miss T. is a girl who has no half measures in any thing, and I fully expect she will be challenging the Synod of the Kirk of Scotland to public discussion.

The Romanists are publishing this case of rare occurrence with much triumph every where. While however we cannot but pity the unfortunate young woman, we hope that her fall may warn young and zealous disputants against rashly engaging in a controversy which they very imperfectly understand. Ualess there is sound theological knowledge, real went out to Rome with the intention of attacking the Pop

Unless there is sound theological knowledge, rea Christian experience, and deep humility, controversy will always be found dangerous, either to those who embark in it, or to the cause which they profess and perhaps desire to maintain.—London Guardian for October.

The Christian Review contains an article on The Notions of Americans, by a travelling Bachelor. They thus speak of religion among us. Col. Star.

There are of the Presbyterians nearly three thousand con-regations in the United States; the Baptists have two housand, and the Methodists about as many. It cannot be

thus speak of religion among us.

There are of the Presbyterians nearly three thousand congregations in the United States; the Baptists have two thousand, and the Methodists about as many. It cannot be doubted that the existence of such numerous bodies, supported and kept together by no other principle than that of religious union, and regard for religious instruction, speaks greatly in favor of the steady attention paid by their members to these objects. The following aneedote, also, gives a very favorable idea of the charity and forbearance which prevail among the various sects towards each other:

I remember to have held a conversation with an inskeeper, who resided within a few yards of an ediffice that was then in the course of erection as a place of public worship. I asked him the denomination of the people to whom it belonged. His answer was, "The Presbyterians." "And you are a Presbyterian, no doubt!" "No; I was baptized in the Episcopal church, and I must say I like it best after all." "Ah, then you have nothing to do with the cost of building this house!" "I have paid my share." "But how is it that you pay for the support of a church to which you do not belong:" "I do as I please; and I please to help my neighbors, who will help me in some other way, if and I mean to have a pew, and go and hear the parson, till can hear one of nay own church." "But you may be converted!" "Well," he said, smiling, "then I shall be a Presbytesian, and my wife and myself will be of the same mind; we are not afraid of looking the truth in the face in America, let it come out of what pulpit it saay."

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RMONS.

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For the Boston Recorder THE LADIES' FAIR,

For the Benefit of Infant School For the Benefit of Infant Schools.

It is understood that in a few days a FAIR is to be heldby Ladies of this city for the purpose of advancing the progress of education among the Infants of the poor. The
simple communication of this design gives rise to many
thoughts. The Infants of the Poor are the objects of this

It is understood that in a few days a FAIR is to be helds by Ladies of this city for the purpose of advancing the process of education among the Infants of the poor. The simple communication of this design gives rise to many thoughts. The Infants of the Poor are the objects of this henderence, and the community offers few, if any occasions more nighteen, and of necessity to render more useful;—to instruct, and thus carly in life, in its earliest periods, to teach infants their religions, their moral, their intellectual nature, and their destination, is to lay on the broadest and surest fondation the basis of character, and of honorable properity. The institution, under whose efforts and patroage, this Fair will be opened, sees in every human being, in the poorest, as well as the most favored of fortune, a capacity of wide good,—a moral pover which may be made to act for high purposes, and in this way make itself to be usefully left by the whole community. This Society finds an opportunity for exertion in the cartiest periods of our being. It finds here the best and surest promise of accomplishing the great purposes for which our social nature was originally framed, the progress of the whole in good, by the exertions of every individual.

Does any one doubt the necessity of such exertions? Is it a question whether the poor, the infants of the poor, sund almost equally so the infants of the rich, require this kind of said, in order to becoming capable of all the good of which they are susceptible, and of which they may be the occasion! To answer these questions would involve the whole history of Infant Schools, their origin, and their progress,—what they have done, and what they are doing. It has been abundantly shown abroad by a wide observation of the same effects at home, that they are useful, most useful in their operation. This has not been asserted of them by the few, and by those who are but slightly acquainted with human nature, with the wants and dangers of the poor, and with the uneans which will most s

THE WESTERN AGENCY

Of the Am. Home Missionary Society, have address the churches in their connexion, calling loudly for help .-Since May last, 26 missionaries have been appointed within their limits, and 20 new stations taken up. They are un-der engagements to the amount of \$2000 beyond their means der engagements to the amount of \$2000 beyond their means of paying. They say, "About sixty missionaries, whose labours and necessities deserve that their quarterly demands on our treasury should be promptly met, are now located at the most promising and important points of the missionary field assigned us; and more must yet be added to their number, if suituble men can be found; and we need six thousand dollars for the aggregate expenditure of the year ending the first of May next. Shall we then depend on this amount of aid? Will this expense be sustained by the two hundred congregations within our bounds? and will each bear their part of it, in the confident hope that by so doing the whole will be cheerfully and seasonably furnished!"

MARINERS' CHURCHES.

We said last week, "The Unitarians are also attempting to establish a meeting for Seamen [in Boston,] and to obtain the use of the Centre Hall over the new Market House for that purpose." This was an error; but those who are acquainted with circumstances need not be informed how we were led into it. The application for the Hall was made in behalf of the old meeting on Central Wharf, with a view of removing it to a better place; and we are happy to say, that Unitarian gentlemen have aided the application.

A committee of the City government has reported in favor of granting the request.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

New Churches in England.—Within the past year, 15 new churches and chapels have been completed in England, under the direction of the church-building Commissioners appointed by Parliament,—providing accommodations for 20,333 persons. Number of churches and chapels completed the previous year, 69; providing accommodations for 107,200 persons. Churches and chapels now building, 46; which will afford accommodations for 65,472 persons. The amount already expended by the Commissioners in seven years, is £1,120,300; or \$5,018,532. These are Episcopal discrepance of the characteristics of the pal churches, erected at the public expense. Dissenters, while they pay their proportion of the expense, have no benefit of the churches.

Professorship of Bibical Literature in the Union Seminary.—The Synods of Virginia and North Carolina, have instructed the Directors of the Union Theological Sem-inary, to elect the Rev. Hiram P. Goodrich, Professor of Bib-

lical Literature.

The Baptist Aux. Education Society of the Young Men of Boston, met on the 24th ult. Sermon on the evening by Rev. B. Stow, of Portsmouth, N. H. Amount of money received the past year, \$375,32. At the previous annual meeting, the Society had one beneficiary, who has since become a preacher. Now they have two, who are at Brown University. Some advance has been made in securing a fund of \$1,000, to establish a scholarship at Newton Theological Institution.

Sabbath Schools in Portland .- The number of schools 6; teachers, 168; scholars, 1038. Three of them have been in constant operation since May, 1825; having, pre-vious to that time, been suspended during the winter.

The Am. Baptist Magazine, is to be made more literary and critical in its character. The Board of Managers of the Baptist General Convention have appointed Professors Chase and Ripley, of the Newton Theological Institution, as editors; and Mr. E. Lincoln, of this city, to assist them in the department of religious and missionary intelligence

Education Society .- The N. Y. Observer contains Education Society.—The N. Y. Observer contains a detailed report of an agency performed in Pennsylvania and vicinity, for the Presbyterian Branch of the Am. Ed. Society, by Rev. William T. Hamilton; as the result of which there was actually subscribed \$1,098 25, annually for seven years; donations, \$102,81; while \$2,897 75 per annum for seven years, or in the whole 7 years \$20,280 95, may not improbably flow into the treasury. Making every deduction, means may confidently be expected, to educate from 25, to 30 young men.—Chr. Mirror.

West of the Alleghanies. - The Am. Tract Society Roston, has made to that at New York a donation of \$1,500 to promote the cause of Tracts, in the valley of the Mississipp;—besides giving up their Secretary, to be the General Agent in that wide and interesting field.

At a meeting of the Congregational Society in Sutton, \$4000 was subscribed for building a new house of worship, in place of one lately destroyed by the incendiary's torchit is expected that 7 or \$000 will be easily obtained.

Public Sentiment.—A writer in the Londou Record proposes, that all Protestants in Great Britain address the Roman Catholics of Ireland on their contempt of the Bible, their continued hostility to its circulation, and to every other effort of Protestants for the best interests of their fellow subjects. The address should have nothing of a political nature, or connected with the question of Catholic emancipation.

Providence Directs.—Says a correspondent of the London Tract Magazine for October, "A packet of books was sent from the town of B. among which was the Saint's Rest, which it pleased God to bless to the young lady who received it; and what makes the circumstance more remarkable is, that this book was sent by mistake instead of another. God overruled this circumstance for good: It is ours to scatter the seed, it is his to give the promised blessing; let us expect largely from him, labor zoalously for him, and then give all the glory to him."

Sandwich Iniands.—The fanous brig Blossom, Caul.

Sandwich Islands.—The famous brig Blossom, Capt. Beechy, has returned lately to England from the South Seas. The voyagers report, that both at Tahiti and the Sandwich Islands the natives are idle; that at the former place they give little attention to the instructions and example of the missionaries; and that the acting consul had even entreated of the British commanding officer in the Pacific, that a man of war might occasionally appear there to save the servants of God from massacre.—But the Secretary of the London Missionary Society states, in the Record, that later advices have been received from the missionaries, who do not mention any apprehension of danger.

Receipts, of the Am. Tract Society, for the month ending Nov. 15, were in Donations \$6,508 \$7; for Tracts sold, \$1,534, 01; total, \$8,042, 88.—Of the Am. Board for Foreign Missions, from Oct. 21st to Nov. 15th, \$7,622, 20; of which, \$6,625, 43 is from Auxiliary Societies. Also \$125, 50 in Legacies.—Of the Am. Home Missionary Society, in the month ending Nov. 15th, \$819, 72.

A Church Revolutionized.—We learn that the small Baptist Church in the city of New York, lately under the pastoral care of Rev. Isaac Chase, and holding the custom of open communion, has become a Presbyterian Church, by the advice and consent of a council of Presbyterian Minis C. Star.

C. Star.
The American Board are about to reinforce the mission among the Cherokees. Mr. Thompson, his wife, and Miss Fuller, will soon set out for that purpose.

The Rev. Charles S. Stewart, late missionary to the Sankwich Islands, has been appointed Chaplain in the American Navy. He expects to embark at Norfolk, about the 10th of December, on board the Frigate Guerriere, bound to the Pacific, and among wher places to the Sandwich Islands. He will there quit the Guerriere, and after visiting the several missionary Stations, (which will perhaps occupy two or three months,) resume his labors on board the U. S. ship Vincennes, now in the Pacific, and return to the United States by way of Canton and Cape of Good Hope.

The new congregation vorshipping in the Bowery Presbyterian church, N. Y. have invited the Rev. Jeel Hawes, of Hartford, to become their postor. The congregation of Spring-street church have elected the Rev. Henry G. Ludlow, who has for some time past officiated as their spiritual teacher.

low, who has for some time past officiated as their spiritual teacher.

Episcopal Church in New-York.—It appears by Bp. Hobart's Address to the lase Convention, that 10 persons have been admitted to the order of Priests; \$ to that of Deacons; and 3 clergymen instituted. The Bishop has consecrated 9 new churches, and laid the corner stones of 2 others; 348 persons have been confirmed, and 6 admitted candidates for orders. The paramount claims of home missions are very strongly urged by the Bishop, on the ground of the great extent of our domestic field of labour, and the disproportionate means of cultivation.

Epis. Watch.

disproportionate means of cultivation. Epa. Watch.

Protestants in France.—From the London Congregational Magazine for October, 1828, we gain the following items respecting these people. They have 488 places of worship, and 305 pastors. There are 451 Rble Societies and Associations; 124 Missionary Societies; 59 Societies and Depositories for the circulation of religious Tracts; 8 Provident Societies; 79 Sunday Schools, and 392 elementary and boarding schools. By a decree dated Jan. 11, 1828, Baron Cuvier (a Protestant,) is appointed Director General of the affairs of the Protestant churches in France. C. Star.

ORDINATIONS, &c

At Orville, N. Y. Nov. 12th, Rev. Horatio J. Lom-nard was ordained by the Presbytery of Onondaga. Ser-mon by Rev. Huchins Taylor.

At Hillsborough, N. H. a new Baptis Meeting-house was Dedicated on the 5th ult. The services were performed by two Baptist Ministers and two Congregational.

On the 20th ult. the New Baptist Meeting-house in Brookline was dedicated. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Leverett, of Roxbury.

Roxbury.

Ordained Nov. 19th, over the Congregational Church and Society of Clinton, Me. the Rev. N. Bishop. Introductory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Holt, of Bloomfield; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Thurston of Winthrop, from Acts 20; & 22. Consecrating Prayer by Rev. Mr. Lovejoy, of Albion; Charge by Rev. Dr. Gillet; Fellowship of the Churches by Rev. Mr. Mr. May, of Winslow; Address to the church and people, by Rev. Mr. Adams, of Vassalboro'; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Tanonan, of Vassalboro';

y Rev. Mr. Adams, of Vassalboro'; Concluding Frayer of fev. Mr. Tappan, of Augusta. Nov. 19th, the Rev. HENRY WHITE, was installed over NOV. 19th, the Rev. HENRY WHITE, was installed over the Congregational Church and Society in Gilead, Me.— irst Prayer by Rev. Thomas Ayer, of Albany;—Sermon Rev. Henry A. Merrill of Norway;—Installing Prayer Rev. Joseph Walker, of Paris;—Right Hand of Fellow-ip by Rev. Thomas Ayer;—Address to the Church and cople, and Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Charles Frost of ethel.

Nov. 19th, the Rev. CHANCEY LEE, D. D. was instalstor of the Congregational Church in Marlborough, Sermon by the Rev. Joseph Harvey, from 1 Cor.

Rev. Abner D. Jones was ordained minister over the First [Unitarian] Congregation and Society in Hubbardston, Nov. 13th. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Thayer, of Lancaster.

Oct. 12th, in Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, Bp. Chastordained Rev. Mr. W1NG as Priest, and Rev. Mr. PRES Nov. 11, the Presbytery of Elizabethtown, met at Chat-

ham, and installed the Rev. JOSEPH M. OGDEN, Pastor of that congregation. The Rev. Halloway W. Hunt preached the Sermon, from 1 Cor. xi, 1. Nov. 26, the Rev. A. G. FRASER, was installed over the Tabernacle church in Provost Street, New-York. Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Crane, of Jamaica, L. I.

NOTICES.

New Agency.—Messrs. J. S. & C. Adams, Booksellers, of Amherst, Ms. have been appointed Agents for the Recorder, to accommodate the inhabitants of that town and its several literary Institutions

The Old Colony Conference of Churches, will hold their semi-annual meeting at Rev. Elijah Dexter's meeting house in Plynapton, on the second Tuesday in December, at nine o'clock, A. M. A general and punctual attendance is carriedly requested.

JONATHAN BIGELOW, Clerk of Rochester, Nov. 25, 1828.

Conference.

The Suffolk Conference of Churches will hold its fifth semi-annual meeting, in the Vestry of Park-street Church, on Thursday the 11th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Public services will be attended, in the Church, at half past 3, P. M.

Erratum.—In the Card of E. Beecher, in last Record-er, for "Anerican Sunday School Union," in the last paragraph, read Massachusetts.

E. B.

The Rev. GEORGE W. DOANE, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, Boston, is appointed Corresponding Secre-tary of the Massachusetts Episcopal Missionary Society, and Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Society.

SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

From Chili.—The latest intelligence from Chili is, that the new Constitution is to contain the principle of limited legislative powers. The Roman Catholic religion is to be sup-ported, but a furious intolerance, like that under which the country has heretofore suffered, is not to be introduced. The

government is to be of the popular representative form.

Colombia.—The enemies of Santauder continue to speak of him as a prime mover of the plot against the Liberator. Bolivar has appointed Gen. Urdineta commandant general of the Department of Cundinamarea; and Gen. Cordova, Minister of War.

Com. Porter.—An article from Havana states that Com. Porter has been offered 20 fast sailing vessels, well provisioned and manned, each to carry two 42 pounders, for the supposed purpose of attacking and blowing up two ships of the line and a frigate in the harbor of Havana—for which torily executed, he was to be rewarded with 150,000 .- Eve. Bulletin.

After the year 1830, if any Brazilian is taken, while engaged in the slave trade, he is to be treated as a pirate.—
The above is one of the provisions of the treaty between Emperor Don Pedro and the British.

A subscription has been opened at a public meeting in London, for the relief of the poor, suffering in consequence of the dreadful ravages of the yellow fever at Gibraltar.

A young Countess, in France, has been convicted of stealing from two shops, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment. The Austrians are fitting out an expedition at Trieste against Morocco.

A new railway is to be made in England, to diverge from the Liverpool and Manchester railroad.

T. C. De Figauieres e Morao, the Portuguese Consul at New-York, called on his fellow-citizens at that place to appear before him personally, or by power of attorney, to take the oath of allegiance to her Majesty Donna Maria II. Queen of Portugal.

Queen of Portugal.

The Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada, met at Quebec the 21st ult. Mr. Papineau was chosen Speaker of the House of Assembly, and the choice was approved by the Governor-in-Chief, who afterwards delivered a Speech of quite a conciliatory character. On the subject of the appropriation of the Provincial Revenue, which has for a long time been a matter of controversy, he said he should make a communication from the King, which he had been specially commanded to make

Ice Islands .- Capt. Endicott, who has arrived at New-York from Sumatra, reports having seen large quantities of ice off the Cape of Good Hope. He touched at the island of St. Helena, where a British captain had just reported that he had seen many islands of ice off Cape Horn and with difficulty succeeded in making way through them. One of these islands was five miles long!

these islands was five miles long!

Ireland.—The last proclamation of the Catholic Association is said to be an inflammatory publication—so much so, that the bill-poster was arrested while engaged in sticking them up at Newry. The association has issued an address to the Romanists of Ulster, which is deemed of a seditious to the Romanists of Ulster, which is deemed of a seditious character. A resolution has been proposed in the Catholic Association, recommending to the Catholics to discontinue all business intercourse, buying and selling, &c. with the Protestants. The Dublin Evening Mail considers this step a fulfilment of the 16th and 17th verses of the 13th chapter of the Apocalypse.

Lord Gort had stated, at a club-meeting in Limerick, that a bill was prepared for the emancipation of the Catholics, and that it fully met the approbation of the Duke of Wellington.

The hostility of the Emperor of Morocco against Eng-lish vessels has been brought to a sudden termination, and those recently captured, on the requisition of the British Consul at Tangier, have been given up. Accounts from Constantinople state that the sacred Ban-ner | ad been unfurled, and the Sultan with it left Constanti-

ner can occur unuried, and the Sudan with thet Constanti-nople, baving ordered levies on masse.

The last London Courier speaks of the retreat of the Russians from before Shumla, as a thing of which there was no doubt, and represents it as almost as disastrous as that of the French army from Russia in 1812.

the French army from Russia in 1812.

It appears that the accounts of the complete defeat and rout of the Russian forces are exaggerated and were at our last dates premature, although there is no doubt, that they have met with sad reverses and were preparing to conclude the campaign by a yet farther retrograde movement. Our next intelligence may be expected to be of a decisive character.

Pattaa.

ter.

Pattaa.

We learn, by an arrival at Salem from Madagascar, that

We learn, by an arrival at Salem from Madagascar, that We learn, by an arrival at Salem from Madagasear, that the King, Redummer, [Radhuma] died suddealty, on the 15th of Aug. last. Mr. Preston, of Salem, who had, for some time, been detained at M. for an alleged offence, had been ransomed for \$200—and was to take passage home in the brig Virginia, which had gone to Mocha.

brig Virginia, which had gone to Mocha.

Best India Piracies.—The Grand Jury of the Island of St. Christopher have indicted the crew of the Damas Argentinas for piracy, in capturing the brig Caraboo. Individuals of respectable standing are implicated, one a native of Massachusetts.

The Legislature of the State of Chihuahua, in the Republic of Mexico, has made an appropriation for educating, in the United States, twelve of the youth of that common-

The revolted Gen. St. Anna. and his followers have been

DOMESTIC. Georgia. - Senator to 21st Congress. - Geo. M. Troup,

Georgia.—Senator to 21st Congress.—Geo. M. Troup, vice Mr. Cobb, resigned.
Mississippi.—Representative to 20th Congress.—Thomas Hinds, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Haile.

Ohio.—Representatives to 21st Congress.—†James Findlay, †James Shields,**Joseph H. Crame,* Joseph Vance, †William Russell, William Creighton, jr., Samuel F. Vinton, †William Stanbury, †William W. Irvin,* †William Kennon,* †John M. Goodenow,* †John Thomas,* Elisha Whittlesey, Mordecai Bartley. *Not of 20th Congress, †Jacksonians.

Election in New-York, of Representatives to Congres Election in New-York, of Representatives to Congress.

Jas. Lent,† Jacob Crocheron,† *Churchill C. Cambreleng,†

Gulian C. Verplanck,† Cambbell P. White,† Henry B.

Cowles, Abraham Bockee,† Hector Craig,† Ch. G. De

Witt,† *James Strong, *John D. Mickinson, AmbrossSpencer, Perkins King,† Peter I. Borst,† Wm. G. Angel,†

Robert Monell,† *Michael Hoffman,† Benedict Arnold,

*John W. Taylor, *Henry C. Martundale, Isaac Finch,

*Silas Wright, jr.† Joseph Hawkins, Thomas Beckman,

*Jonas Earll, jr.† Gershom Powers,† Thomas Maxwell,†

Lehiel H. Halsey, jr.† Robert S. Kose, Timothy Childs,

*John Magee,† Ebenezer F. Norton, *Phineas L. Tracy.—

Those with this (*) mark are of the 20th Congress—

with (†) Jacksonians. with (+) Jacksonians.

Louisiana .- Returns of votes render it almost certain that Jackson electors are chosen in this state.

mat Jackson electors are chosen in this state.

Appointments.—The President of the United States has appointed Hon. William Creighton, jun. of Ohio, to be Judge of the United States for the District of Ohio—Also Samuel L. Gouverneur, Esq. (son in-law of the late President Monroe) to be Post-master of New-York.

A letter from Mr. Poinsett, our Minister at Mexico, re-ceived by the last packet, states that he was about to return to the United States.

Long Service.—The Hon. Nathaniel Macon, of N Carolina, has resigned his seat in the Senate of the U. States He has been a member for 15 years; for 22 years before, he

was a national representative.

The Rev. J. S. Christmas, late of Montreal, is appointed as a chaplain in the U. S. navy, and we understand will accompany the Rev. Mr. Stewart in the expedition to the Paa corean.

A wise determination.—Gov. Giles, of Virginia, has

and known that he is to write no more for the public prints. He has engaged another person to say in his name any thing further be may wish to communicate to the world The Governor of Florida states, in his speech to the Legislature, that he believes that territory will be found at the next census, to contain an amount of population large enough for a state.

It is reported Gen. Scott has been disnished from service in the Army, by order of the President, in consequence of his refusal to obey the orders of General Macomb.

The famous tea case, has at length, been decided in Philadelphia, in favor of the Messrs. Nicholls. The dama-ges awarded were more than thirty-nise thousand dollars. We understand, says the National Intelligencer of Mon-We understand, says the National intelligencer of Monday, that the Secretary of the Navy has tendered to Captain T. Catesby Jones, of the Navy, the command of the sloop of war Peacock, now fitting at New York, for the voyage of exploration in the Pacific and South Polar seas, pursuant to a resolution of Congress of the last session. Considering the nature of this expedition, we deem the appointment very secretary to the officer, we think the Government has limentary to the officer, we think the Government h

complimentary to the officer, we think the Government has made a most judicious choice, for the service, and we are glad to learn that Capt. Jones has promptly accepted it.

*Naval Changes.—It is stated in the Norfolk Beacon, that Capt. Charles W. Skinner is ordered to the United States' sloop of war Warren, now in the Mediterranean—Capt. Kearney, who at present commands that ship, being in bad health; and that Lieut. J. P. Zantzenger is ordered to the command of the Dolphin now in the Pacific.

*American Lyceum.—We are happy to learn, that branches of the Lyceum are establishing in the flourishing towns of Nantucket and New Bedford.

es of the Lyceum are establishii Nantucket and New Bedford.

Yale College. - The Senior Class omtains 79 member Junior, 74, Sophomore, 89, Freshman, 83; Total in the Academical classes, or College proper, 325. In the Theo-logical Seminary, 54; Law School, 29; Medical College, 70; Resident Graduates, 6; Total at the Iustitution, 475.

70; Resident Graduates, 6; Total at the lustitution, 475.

Hamilton College.—John H. Lathrop, Esq. Principal of Gardiner Lyceum, Maine, has accepted the Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in this College, and will enter upon the duties of the office at the commencement of the ensuing term in February. W. Rec.

Transylvania University.—It appears that about seventy students have been admitted into this institution since October, and that their new President Dr. Woods, is highly respected for his qualifications, in the necessary learning and discretion. The medical department has about 200 stunents.

Col. Star.

westfield Academy.—In June last, a new branch of intruction was added to the institution, called the Juvenile Department, which embraces young lads under 12 years of use. The number is limited to 25; and instruction is given the verse to the contract of age. The number is limited to 25; and instruction is given in the various primary studies, Geography, Chronology, Latin, French, &c. Within the year 239 students have attended, at different times; viz. 115 young ladies, 101 young gentlemen, 23 lads. Emerson Davis is the Principal, and has two nassistants. Lectures are given weekly upon Natural Philosophy; and during the fall quarter, one a week upon Chymistry.

Public Schools in Boston .- A regulation, by which the female pupils may attend school during the whole year, and which was recommended by the instructors of the schools with great unanimity, has been adopted by the School Com-

Phi Bata Kappa, Alpha of Massachusetts. Orator for next anniversary, Rev. C. Francis, of Watertown; Poet, C. Sprague, Esq. of this city.

We learn that Mr. E. C. Tracy, late editor of the Vt. Chronicle, is appointed joint editor of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Commerce.

American History.—Mr. Spark. has been employed since July, in searching the public archives at Paris, for papers relating to our revolution and the old French war in the colonies. He has experienced the utmost liberality and comity from the ministers of the departments, and from French gentleman of eminence. A kindly feeling towards the United States seems to be almost universal in France. Mr. S. will soon go to London, to prosecute his researches there.

Kittredge's Address.—Notwithstanding this address has been stereotyped by the American Tract Society, a second edition of ten thousand copies has been issued at Rochester; making in the whole not less than 25,000 copies issued in the western districts of this state. Success to the cause of

mperance. W. Rec.

A volume of Poems has been published in New York by a lady who has written a good deal under the signature of lanthe; Mrs. Embury, lately Emma C. Manly.

Scholar's Quarterly Journal.—This little work, under he direction of Mr. Davis, Preceptor of Westfield Academy,

the direction of Mr. Davis, Preceptor of Westfield Academy, has advanced to its fourth number, and continues, in every respect, what it at first promised to be—a repository of what is useful in science or interesting in the arts. The editor proposes to reduce the number of pages, and publish once in 6 weeks. It will therefore be called the Scholar's Journal, and not Quarterly as before.

The American Dictionary.—Mr. Webster announces the speedy appearance of his Dictionary. The printing is completed and the binding is in progress. It will contain 70,000 words; whereas Tedd's Johnson contains but 58, 000, and the common English Dictionaries, such as Walker's &c.,but 38,000. Abridgements of this work are on hand and will be published with all convenient expedition. An abridgement in octavo is intended to be both a defining and a pronouncing dictionary, and a smaller size is intended as a pronouncing dictionary for schools, and a manual for the counting Louse.—The American Spelling Book, the sales of which have increased from its first publication, which now fall little short of four hundred thousand copies a year, will be amended and improved; and the orthography and pronouncing and a manual feature of the distinction of the proposition adjusted to these of the distinction. will be amended and improved; and the orthography and pronnuciation adjusted to those of the dictionaries.

pronuctation adjusted to those of the dictionaries.

Colonization Society.—A meeting of the Board of Managers of this Society was held in Washington, pursuant to the call, on the evening of the 18th dit. Owing to the unfavorable state of the weather, it was but thinly attended. The Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer was in the Chair; and much interesting information was communicated. A Committee was appointed to prepare and report a address, to be laid before an adjourned meeting.

A Prison Discipline Society has recently been formed Hartford, Conn. auxiliary to the parent society, formed in this place a few years since. Wm. W. Ellsworth, Esq. is President, and Rev. C. A. Goodrich, V. President. Rev. Mr. Dwight, Secretary of the General Society, assisted in

Temperance.- The House of Representatives of the state of New-Hampshire have resolved, that the members will abstain from the use of ardent spirits at their boarding hou-

abstant from the use of arcent spirits at their boarding non-sees, during the present session.

A Temperance Society has been formed at St. Albans of the principle of total abstinence. It is designed to co-ope-rate with the "Vermont Society for the promotion of tem

perance."

Rait Way.—A meeting of a large number of Gentlemen was held at the Exchange Coffee House, on the evening of Nov. 24, to consider the expediency of taking measures to accelerate the construction of one or more Railways from this city to the interior of the state. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Geo. Bond, De Grand, W. Sturgis and H. G. Otis. A committee was appointed to report on the subject at an adjourned meeting.

Fire.—The house of E. Bates, in Plainfield, was set on fee by a huming careful, which was recommended.

fire by a burning candle, which an apprentice boy had used to read in bed. It was discovered in time to save the house. Letters from Mobile of the 16th inst, state that a fire occur-

Letters from Mobile of the 16th inst, state that a fire occurred the preceding night, which "destroyed White's Hotel, & the adjacent buildings." We understand this hotel was the largest in the city, and with the "adjacent buildings," which were all of wood, comprised nearly a whole square, which was saved at the time of the former conflagration of a large portion of that City.

A child of Mr. Willis Peck, of New-Haven, was bunt to death last week, aged 5 years. Her clothes took fire at school.

Fire .- A Sattinet Factory at Greenfield, has been burn

down, with nearly all the contents. Loss, \$30,000.

A Gale.—This season has been remarkable for the lenity of its equinoctial and other autumnal gales. The severest that we recollect is that of Saturday might, Nov., 220. Considerable damage was sustained by the shipping in I land harbor, off Portsmouth, in the vicinity of New-10 and some other places. We have heard of the last of s

passage up the Hudson. She was rur ashere at West Point, with the water knee deep in the shirn, and soon af-ter stuck. The passengers, above 500 in number, were landed safely. The steam-boat North America sprang a rak, on a late A Libel Suit .- The Rev. Jonathan Whitaker of Son

A Libet Suit.—The Rev. Josathan Whitaker of Somerville, S. C., formerly of New-Bedford, has obtained a verdict against the Rev. Federick Freenam, of Plymouth in this state. Damages reassed at \$2000.

Libet Suits.—The trial of Gen. Lyman, for a libel on Mr. Webster, is postfoued to Dec. 15; that of Mr. Childs, of the Massachusetts Journal, to the first day of January term. Lottery Venders .- A writer in a New-York paper cal-

Lottery Vendra.—A writer in a New-10th paper cal-culates, that in that State the thoughtless and inconsiderate pay to the Lottery Managers and Venders, a year, the sum of One Million One Hundred Thousand Seven Hundred and Forty Eight Bollars more than they receive back in at noon-day and in her own house by one Johnson a printer.

He has since confessed that they had long lived as man and
wife without marriage. The Advertiser states the fact,
"that Johnson was employed to print the Correspondent,
infild tener."

an infidel paper.

The doors of some of the tombs at South Boston have been forced open, and several bodies taken therefrom. The city authorities have offered a reward of \$100, for the detection and conviction of any person or persons who have been concerned in thus violating the sanctuary of the dead. Piracy.-The brig Paragon, of Boston, was cut out of Loango bay in August last, by a brig under Spanish colors
The pirates killed two of the natives of Loango, who were
d board. The crew were sent adrift in a boat, and esca-

A forehanded farmer in Shrewsbury, N. J. recently cause ed the death of his wife by stabbing her in the breast in a fit of drunkenness, and immediately afterwards cut his own throat; thus adding two more victims to the rum curse.

A man was lately killed at Syracuse, N. Y. in conse-quence of a horse running over him. With that reckless daring which characterizes most drunkards, he thrust himsell voluntarily before the horse, and fell a victim to the mad-

ness of his own intoxication.

We are informed by the New York Journal of Commerce, that Com. Chauncey, Captain Jones, and Captain Pendleton, are appointed a Board to point out the expedition for exploring the South Seas.

In Philadelphia it is designed to petition the Legislature to incorporate the flourishing infant schools of that city, into the great system of common Schools, so that they might receive a portion of the general fund.

The Discovery Expedition, commanded by Capt. Jones, is to have Capt. B. Pendleton, of Stonington, Conn. as directing pilot, with the rank and pay of Lieutenaut. It will consist of the sloop of war Peacock, lately relatifi, and two bries. two brigs.

Indiana College, Bloomington, Indiana. It is expected that the Rev. Andrew Wylie, D. D. will accept the appointment of President of this Institution. John H. Harney is Professor of Mathematics; Baynard R. Hall, Prof. of Lan-

Capt. Jeremiah Pote's Tavern at Eastport, has been cope of the state of the Protection office, Con-section, for \$1500.

The inhabitants of Southbridge, Mass, have voted to have in that place, seven Fairs a year, for sales and exchanges. Home Department.—Since the Presidential contest was over, several newspapers have started the project of establishing a new department at Washington, to be called the Home Department. We believe this to be required by the public exigencies, and hope it will receive the early and favorable attention of Congress.

Folly.—On the receipt of the success of the Jackson ticket in that district at Hagerstown, Md. on the 13th inst. two cannon on the opposite sides of the river were fired: both burst, and on the east side Mr. George Bowers had his head torn from his body and thrown nearly 100 yards into an adjoining field. The other killed as one, but hart several.

Indian Affairs .- The whole administration an affairs is to be reformed. Governors Clark and Cass have been directed by the War Department to prepare a report on this subject, to be submitted to Congress at its approach-jog session.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Sanuel Pitts, to Miss Elizabeth Vaug-ban; Mr. William Henry Nash, to Miss Mary-Ann Mount-fort; Mr. Henry Pool, to Miss Louisa Demmings; Mr. Rob-ert Sylvester, to Miss Sarah Burgess; Mr. John S. Ray-mond, to Miss Caroline Andre; Mr. Nathan Fessenden, to Miss Mary Parshley; Mr. James H. Dix, to Miss Ann Ma-ria Blesdill; Mr. Jonathan C. Lawrence, to Miss Sarah Bray.

ra Bieszhit; Mr. Jonathan C. Lawrence, to Miss Sarah Bray.

In Roxbury, Mr. Otis Withington, to Miss Sarah Ann, daughter of Dec. John Clap.—In Charlestowa, Mr. Andrew Hall, to Miss Martha Capen.—In Dedham, Mr. Oliver Capen, to Miss Sarah Ann Whiting.—In Framingham, Mr. John Moulton, jo Miss Charissa Belknap.—In Little, Mr. Benjamin P. Richardson, to Miss Rebecca Bridge.—In Sharon, Mr. John Hunt, to Miss Nabby W. Esty.—In Northampton, Mr. Roswell Franklin, to Miss Maria Whito; Mr. Asahel Taylor, to Miss Elizabeth P. Wright.

In Kingston, N. H. Francis O. J. Smith, Esq. to Miss Junia Loretta Bardett.

In Bangor, Me. Toppan Robie, Esq. to Mrs. ElizaCross, both of Gorham.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.
In this city, Mrs. Dorcas Stephens, 41; Miss Susan
Peirce, 25; Miss Hannah W. Smith, 19; Mr. Nathaniet
Atwood, 26; Mr. Lawrence Conden, 36; Mrs. EuniceBates,
70; Mr. Elisha Belamy, Printer, 32; Mr. Christopher
Clemmons, 32.

Peirce, 25; Miss Hannah W. Smith, 19; Mr. Nathaniel Atwood, 26; Mr. Lawrence Conden, 36; Mrs. EuniceBates, 70; Mr. Elisha Belany, Printer, 32; Mr. Christopher Clemmons, 32.

In Roxbury, Mr. Israel Little, 27.—In Salem, Mra. Stillah, wife of Lanen Ruliff, 28; Mr. Peter Berry, 57.—In Newburyport, Phebe, daughter of Mr. Samuel Multiken, 21.—In Tamnon, Miss Martha B. Ellis, daughter of Hon. James E. 20.—In Shrewsbury, Mr. Benjamin C. Stone, 24.—In Weston, widow Lydia Uphana, 60.—In Hingham, Gen. John Barker, 78.—In Mansfeld, Capt. Joseph Clift, 93.—In Worcester, Capt. Samnel Wiswell, 50.—In Petersham, Mrs. Willard, reliet of Dea. William William & Beston.—In Truro, Rev. Jude Damon, in the 78th year of his age. He was settled in the ministry at Truro in 1786.—In West Springfield, Mrs. Lydia Palmer, 93.

In Temple, N. H. Miss Ruth Cragin, daughter of C. & John Cragin, 24.

At Stow, Ohio, Mr. Thomas Hutchinson, formerly of New England, in the Slst year of his age.

At Williamkum, Mrs. Lydia, wife of Kev. Moses Warren, aged 73.

At Mason, N. H. Mrs. Rebecca Elliot, consort of Rev. William E. aged 64. She was the mother of 12 children, and step-mother to 5. Of these 17, eleven professed religion, and 12 are yet living. Among her descendants and their partners are 14 professors living, of whom 3 are ministers of the gospel.

At Mongomery, Alab., Hon. Charles Shaw, (formerly of Bath, Me.) late Judge of Pike County, Alabama, agod 46.

Died at South Berwick, Me. on the 18th ult. Mrs. E.12-ABETH Couswell, wife of Northend Cogswell, Esc, 54.

She was a valued member of the Church of Christ-mand adorned the Christian character—was a patient sufferer by indisposition mearly two years; her decease (occasioned by hemorrhage at the lungs) though sudden, was tranquil and servene: her last words were "1 see Jesus and him crueified. I see Jesus and him crueified of myther of Greit James Richards, Missionary in Ceylon, and of Rev. William Richards, Missionary in Ceylon, and of Rev. William Richards, Missionary in the Sandwich Islands.

Her adorning appeared to be the ornament of a mees and quaret spirit. Her general deportment was humble and interesting. She had been a member of the church many years. At length, wasted by acute pain and disease, and leaving her love to the church, she entered into peace.

Hamp. Gaz.

GROTON ACADEMY.

GROTON ACADEMY.

THE Winter Term of this Academy will commence on Monday, Dec. 8, under the superintendence of Mr. Gronge Beecher. A Gymnasium has been creeted during the last Term, where the pupils regularly exercise with their Instructer. The government of the school is mild, consisting solely of moral influence. From the high popularity of the Preceptor, as well as the completeness of every department. the Preceptor, as well as the completeness of every department in this Institution, the Trustees believe that parents will not regret any confidence they may place in it. Tuition of Beneficiaries of the Am. Ed. Society gratuitous.

By order of the Trustees, J. Toddy, Sec'y.

COUNTERLES PAMILY RELIGION.

JUST published by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47.
Washington Surect, Boston, The Assistant to Family Religion, in six parts: comprising a Dissertation on Family Religion; a system of Natural and Revealed Religion, in the form of Question and Answer, accompanied with Scripture Proofs, in thrity-two Chapters; a Series of Resolutions, and of Questions for Self-Examination; Morning and Exemple Praces for near discrete Processing Praces for near discrete Processing Praces for near discrete Praces for olutions, and of Questions for Self-Examination; Morning and Evening Prayers for every day for two weeks, together with Occasional Prayers; Select Psalus and Hyman, adapted to Family Devotion; and Select Harmony, of Psalus and Hymn Tunes, suited to Family Worship. By William Cogswell, A. M. Pastor of the South Church in Dedham. Second Edition. \$1,25 bound.

"The importance of family religion; its intiguous con-

"The importance of family religion; its intimate connexion with the best interests of children and youth, of the church of the living God, and of the present and future accrations of men—these are topics which, however familiar to pious and reflecting minds, need to be pressed again and again, on the great mass of the community. Thousands of parents, in order to an enightened and efficient discharge of their duty, need not only much excitement, but much instruction and aid.

their duty, need not only much excitement, but much instruction and aid.

In these views, the "Arsistant to Family Religion," written by the Rev. William Cogswell, of Dedham, prefers strong claims to the attention of the religious public; claims which indeed have been acknowledged, in a very rapid sale of the first edition. The work comprises a great variety of sound religious instruction, conveyed in a perspicuous and familiar style. An evangelical and serious spirit pervades the whole. We cordially unite with our brethren who have preceded us, in commending the work to the religious community; confident that wherever it comes, it can searcely fail to excite attention, and produce a salutary effect."

DANIEL DANA, D. D. Late Pres. of Dartmouth College, N. H.

College, N. H. EBENEZER PORTER, D. D. Pres. of the Theol. Sem., Andover, Ms. LEGNARD WOODS, D. D. Prof. of Theol. in the Theol. Sem. Andover, Ms.
EDWARD D. GERFIEN, D. D. Pres. of Williams

EDWARD D. GRIFFIN, D. D. Pres. of College, Ms.
JOHN SMITH, D. D. Prof. Theol. in the Theol. Sem.
Bangor, Me.
JOHN H. RICE, D. D. Prof. of Theol. in the Union
Theol. Sem. Prince Edward County, Va.
This work has also been highly recommended by Rev.
Drs. Holmes, Kellogg, Park, Jenks, Codman, Wisner,
Fay, and Rev. Messrs. Fisk, Emerson, Curtis, Ide, Dwight,
Burgess, Hitchcock, Gile, Green, Storrs, Huntington, and
Cornelius.

CHURCH GOVERNMENT. CHURCH GOVERNMENT.

CAMBRIDGE PLATFORM. A Platform of Church
Discipline, gathered out of the Word of God, and agreed
upon by the Elders and Messengers of Churches assembled
in the Synod at Cambridge, Mass. A. D. 1648, and approved
by the General Court, at Boston, May 19, 1680.

Also, bound in the same volume—The Original Constitution, Order and Faith of the New England Churches,
conversions the Platform of Church Discipline, adopted in

morising the Platform of Church Discipline, adopted in 1648; Propositions respecting Baptism and Consociation of Churches, answered by the Synod of 1662; A Confession of 1645; Trigonomer Charches, answered by the Synod of 1662; A comession of Faith, adopted 1680, with an Appendix containing the testimony of Messrs. Higginson and Hubbard. For sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, No. 47 Washington street. Dec. 4.

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS-to wit S. District Clerk's Office BE it remembered, that on the twenty-sixth day of N

BE it remembered, that on the twenty-sixth day of Nov-ember, A. D., 1828, in the fifty-third year of the Independ-ence of the United States of America, SAMUEL G. Scon-Rich, of the said district, has deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

'THE LEGENDARY, consisting of Original Pieces, prin-cipally illustrative of American History, Scenery, and Man-ners. Edited by N. P. Willis. Volume H.'

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled Am act for the encouragement of learning,

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled 'An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;' and also to an act, entitled 'An act supplementary to an act, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching bistorical and other prints.'

20 Au Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.

orical and other prints.' JRO. W. DAVIE,
48 4w Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.

POETRY.

The following lines accompany an engraving in the "Re-member-Me," a religious Annual lately published in Phi-

CONTEMPLATION .- BY N. P. WILLIS. They are all up—the innumerable stars—
And hold their place in Heaven. My eyes have been

"Searching the pearly depths thro' which they spring
"Like beautiful creations, till I feel " As if it were a new and perfect world,

Waiting in silence for the word of God " To breathe it into motion. There they stand " Shining in order, like a living hymn Written in light, awaking at the breath

" Of the celestial dawn, and praising Him "Who made them, with the harmony of spheres.

"I would I had an angel's ear to list
"That melody! I would that I might float " Up in that boundless element, and feel " Its ravishing vibrations, like a pulse " Beating in Heaven? My spirit is athirst

" For music-rarer music;! I would bathe " My soul in a serener atmosphere " Than this; I long, to mingle with the flock " Led by the 'living waters,' and lie down
" In the 'green pastures' of the better land! " When wilt thou break, dull fetter! When shall I

"Gather my wings, and like a rushing thought "Stretch onward, star by star, up into Heaven?" Thus mused Alethe. She was one to whom Life had been like the witching of a dream, Of an untroubled sweetness. She was born Of a high race, and laid upon the knee With her soft eye perusing listlessly The fretted roof, or on Mosaic floors, Grasped at the tesselated squares inwrought With metals curiously. Her childhood passed Like facry-amid fountains and green haunts-Trying her little feet upon a lawn Of velvet evenness, and hiding flowers

In her sweet bosom, as if it were a fair And pearly altar to crush incense Her youth-oh! that was queenly! She was like A dream of poetry that may not be Written or told—exceeding beautiful! And so came worshippers; and rank bow'd down And breath'd upon her heart as with a breath Of pride; and bound her forehead gorgeously With dazzling scorn, and gave unto her step A majesty as if she trod the sea, And the proud waves, unbidden, lifted her. And so she grew to woman-her mere look Strong as a monarch's signet, and her hand

From all this Turn'd her high heart away! She had a mind, Deep and immortal, and it would not feed On pageantry. She thirsted for a spring Of a serener element, and drank Philosophy, and for a little while She was allayed,-till, presently, it turn'd Bitter within her, and her spirit grew Faint for unlying waters.

Th' ambition of a kingdom.

Then she came To the pure fount of God, and is athirst No more-save, when the fever of the world Falleth upon her, she will go, sometimes, Out in the star-light quietness, and breathe A holy aspiration after Heaven.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN EXAMPLE FOR CITIES AND TOWNS.

Proceedings in Albany, in reference to Sabbath Schools.
As the friends of Christ and of the rising generation, in other places, may desire to adopt similar measures; we subjoin a more full and particular measures; we subjoin a more full and particular account of the proceedings in their several stages. A meeting of the teachers in the schools belonging to each denomination, was called. The importance of extending the benefits of the Sabbata school instruction to every child in the city, and of a system of pastoral visitation of equal extent by the

teachers, was then exhibited.

The following Resolutions were then signed by

So volunteers, (teachers and others.)
We whose names are hereunto subscribed do mutually and conscientiously pledge ourselves to discharge the duties contained in the following res-

1st, Resolved, That we will forthwith make nore vigorous effort to promote the Sabbath school cause in this city and its vicinity.

2d. Resolved, That we will feel ourselves mutually peaged to visit at the rate of three families per

ally pieces of to visit at the rate of three families per day, with a view of completing the whole city in one month from the 4th of the present month. 3d. Resolved, That we will habitually visit the

children belonging to our respective classes and their parents.

Another meeting was then appointed, for the purpose of systematizing our efforts. A committee was charged with the preparation of the business of the next meeting. They met during the week, and divided the city into 12 districts, apportioning to each district a suitable visiting committee out of those who had signed this paper. (These out of those who had signed this paper. (These, at the next meeting amounted to 80.) At the next meeting, after suitable addresses to the visiters; each committee was called by the names of the in dividuals composing it. They came together, each committee by itself in the different parts of the room, as their names were called. They were then addressed again: to show them exactly what object we intended to accomplish; what they must expect to meet, and how they should act in the various situations in which they would be placed. They were urged to see, in person, the parents or imme diate guardians of the children; to state to them, that we were endeavoring to extend the benefits of Sabbath schools, to every child in the city, rich and poor; and if they were not sending their children, to state to them the advantages of the Institution, as well as the importance of their co-operation with us in this good work, by lending us the aid of their example. If they met objectors, they must remember that the greater part of the objections must rise entirely from a want of acquaint-ance with Sabbath schools. And several other suggestions of this kind were made. While the several committees were consulting together, and making their arrangement to meet on the next day, for the purpose of assigning portions of their several districts to each visiter; three papers were put into their hands. The one was a set of small wood cut tickets with these words.

SABBATH SCHOOL. No. [of the school to which the child will go.] Mr. [the superintendant's name,] admit the bearer, [the child's name,] to your school,

(Signed by the Visiter.)

(Signed by the Visiter.)

One of these tickets was to be given to every child who promised to attend such school as it chose.

This ticket it was to present to the superintendant on entering the school.

Another paper put into the hands of the Visiters, was a printed address, stating definitely, the object, the motives, and the mode of accomplishing their

Besides these, each Visiter received a little book containing several ruled pages, with columns for

these several objects.

The meeting was then adjourned, to meet on the next Friday evening. The day after the meeting, we believe all the committees met, made their arrangements, and commenced their work. On Fri-day evening, reports were received from most of the committees, and handed over to two secretaries,

to each of whom, the different columns signed, to present a condensed view of the whole result. On the subsequent Friday, the reports were presented by our secretaries, complete from every district. The results have been stated before. After this there were still every live stated to the second of the seco ter this, there were still several important measure to be pursued. In the first place, many circumstances may occur, by which the children who have promised to go to the schools will not go, without a renewed visit. To secure attention to this, the names and residences of all the children who prom names and residences of all the children who promised to go to any particular school, (say, No. 1.) were handed to the superintendant of that school, and considered as under his care as fully as the regular attendants of his school. The plan would perhaps have been more complete, had we considered ourselves a standing committee to superintend this whole offer and to request continual returns from whole affair, and to request continual returns from the superintendants, until every one who had promised to go, and in fact, every one whose name ised to go, and in fact, every one whose name had been returned as actually attending, was an actual attendant. Again, we found from our Returns, that a great number had objected to sending their children. Many of these objections were probably given thoughtlessly, many of them were such, that the younger part of the Visiters were not prepared to remove; and many of them arose from mere ignorance, which the visiters had not been happy in removing. This whole department was then committed to a number of indicious men well acquainmitted to a number of judicious men well acquain ted with the city, to do all that was proper to be done, with reference to this.

We car only say, in conclusion. The Lord was with us, and it was a blessed work, and if there was

"a lion in the streets," roaring when we commenced; we found him chained when we went forward.

Alb. Co. S. S. U. Rep.

From the Christian Secretary. ENCOURAGEMENT TO CHRISTIAN FAITHFUL-NESS.

MR. EDITOR,—In the month of August, 1826,

Mr. —— was travelling upon the Canal, near the village of Clyde, N. York, when a party of fe-males came upon the Boat. As his manner was, Mr. —— soon commenced a prudeut, and affectionate conversation with them, upon the importance of a preparation for death. One of their party opposed, and ridiculed the exhortation; and finally declared herself settled in the doctrine of Universal salvation.

Universal salvation.

When the party were about to leave the Boat, Mr. — still insisted upon their immediate preparation to stand at the judgment seat of Christ.

Having in a spirit of piety and kindness, taken leave of all but his opponent; he turned to her, and

in a spirit of pathos and energy, addressed her in the character of Simon Magus, "Repent, and pray God, and perhaps the thoughts of thy heart may be forgiven thee;" and they retired. Mr. heard nothing more from the party, until the anniversary of our Association, in June, 1828, and they knew nothing of him, and heard nothing from him until the same time.

It was at this place, that the lady who opposed

Mr. ——, had a sight of him again among the throng; and sent a brother to invite him across the throng; and sent a module to a module to have hand, and in-quired, "do you recollect me?" He replied that he did not. She then declared, that this plain and pungent address on board the Boat, almost two years before, sunk deep into her mind. And after which occurrence, she lived almost in despair for more than a year. At last, after drinking the cup of repentance to its dregs, she hoped that God had forgiven her the thoughts of her heart. "And oh! Sir (said she) while I feel to bless God for the great

olved upon an increase of faithfulness, and perseverance in the great work in which he is engaged.

> From the Western Recorder THE TALENT NOT BURIED.

Mr. Editor,—I am acquainted with a private Christian, whose health is feeble, who has had nuch sickness, who has always attended to secular Possesses very little property, and is less than forty years of age. But what of him? I will tell you. He has seen blessed as the humble instrument, in God's hand, of commencing and promoting sever-al revivals of religion, without ministerial aid. He has been directly instrumental in converting hundreds of souls, so he as we on earth can judge of conversions. Some of his spiritual children are now in the ministry. Why cannot others do likenow in the ministry. Why cannot others do like wise? Is all this to be a ributed to the mere sovereignty of God? Is the government of God more sovereign, or absolute, in specitual things, than in temporal; in one want, than in another? And if not, does not the case of that man show that great blame rests on our churches for their unbelief and blame rests on our endernes for each underner and inactivity? But why is not that man a minister? I will tell you. He has not an education. Well; and have not the educated ministry any lesson of humility to learn from this case? My brethren! ought we not to think less of our acquirements in human knowledge; and more of the special daily teachings of the Holy Spirit?

From the Richmond Evang. Mag. HISTORY OF UNITARIANISM. This is an invaluable work, an

and very just.

ness the following, which is ad rem.
"There shall be false teachers among you, who privily shall bring in damnable heresics, even denying the Lord that bought them, and bring upon themselves swift destruction. And many shall follow their pernicious ways, by whom the way of truth shall be evil spoken of.—And through covetousness shall they with feigned words make mer chandize of you, whose judgment now of a long time lingereth not." See his writings, 2d Book

chapter 2d, at the beginning.

Who can say that he is not a faithful historian? That word, "privily," corresponds precisely with the method in which Unitarianism was introduced into the United States. It was done "privily," se-cretly, by religious stealth. They have "many" who "follow their pernicious ways." They "feigned words," not plain, open speeches. show no little "covetousness." They thi show no little "covetousness." They think it much easier to pervert the charities of others than to bestow charities themselves—to seize on profes-sorships than to endow them. They have records on records respecting the will and intention of the founder of a certain professorship; and if they will not believe them, neither would they be persuaded though "Hollis" should rise from the dead. His roice would not produce as much effect as that of a ghost "shricking on the hollow wind." Chris-tians! pray for them, that God may open their blind eyes to behold the loveliness and majesty of the eternal Son of God.

Joel.

From the N. H. Observer.

A GOOD CORRESPONDENT. Our Correspondent "Alfredus."—We believe we have never said a word about him. Yet we do not know why, for his articles are valuable, frequently copied into other papers, and widely circulated. His communications always come by mail, postage paid. His language is not often elegant, but his stories are to the purpose, and told in a popular style. His name is, we suspect — but no matter about his but his stories are to the purpose, and took in a popular this name is, we suspect — but no matter about his name—he is just such a correspondent as we like. We have published his pieces sometimes entire, sometimes abridged, sometimes divided. He has written on atoma no fault. We are

Messrs. Editors,—Through the medium of your paper, permit me to signify due thanks to my people, for Thirty Dollars received, to constitute me a member for life, of the N. H. Missionary Society. Ws. K. Talbot. Nottingham West, N. H. Nov. 22, 1828.

LITHOGRAPHY.

A fine specimen of this beautiful and useful art is exhibited in the prixt of Gen. Jackson, at the Senefelder Rooms in this city.—The inventor of Lithography, or the art of taking impressions from drawings made on stone, is Alois Senefelder. The London Encyclopedia says that his first professional essays were executed in 1796. The difficulty he experienced in writing backward led him to the process of transfer, and the use of dry soap, which was found to leave permanent traces, which would give impressions, naturally led to the mode of chalk drawings. Having made considerable improvements, Mr. Senefelder obtained in 1799 a patient privilege for Bavaria, when he made known his process, and afterward entered into partnership with Mr. Andre of Offenbach, who proposed to establish presses and take out patents at London, Paris and Vienna. For this purpose, Senefelder went to London with a brother of Andre, and the invention having been much spoken of, under the name of polyautography, most of the principal Eaglish artists made trials of it. Unfortunately, however, the art of printing from the stones was not then fully understood, and the difference between the materials of Germany and those of England, used both for the purposes of drawing and printing, caused constant failures, and the artists in succession abandoned the practice of it. To this cause is to be attributed the unpopularity of Lithography in Eagland, as it was left entirely in the hands of amateurs, whose productions, generally speaking, did no credit to the art, and whose faults were in some degree supposed to be those of the art itself. In August 1800, Senefelder, who had now separated from Andre, went to Vienna, where after much difficulty a patient was obtained for applying his process to print cottons. In this he was unsuccessful, and he returned to Munich in 1806, leaving the establishment in other hands. Mr. Mitterer, professor of drawing at Munich, now (1806) practised Lithography to multiply copies for his pupils, and invented or greatly impro

works.

The specimen which has induced us to give this succinct history of this art, we heartily recommend to the patronage of a liberal public.

CLERICAL MEMORIAL.

Be not hasty in publishing the exercises or situation of those whom you know to be anxiously inquiring.

It is deeply painful to observe the frequency and injudiciousness with which this rule is infringed.—
A person, perhaps, has scarcely become conscious to himself of deep solicitude respecting his spiritual interest, and given a hint of it to his minister, or to some pious friend, before it is blazed abroad; becomes matter of public speculation; and a number comes matter of public speculation; and a number of persons immediately to crowd around him, and offer their services as his instructers and guides. The consequences of this method of proceeding are often extremely unhappy. Some are putted up by becoming objects of so much unexpected attention and conversation. Others are revolted, and, perhaps, deeply disgusted, at being addressed by so many on the subject of their exercises, and by some, it may be, very injudiciously. While a third class whose impressions are slight and transient, are mortified at being held up to view as awakened permeting the subject of the sub sons, and afterwards lying under the odium of hav-ing gone back; and possibly, in some cases, so much mortified, as to withdraw from those individuals and opportunities, which might have been essentially useful. Besides all this, it has often happened that the number of serious persons who have im-mediately clustered round an individual thus publicly announced as under religious impressions, has been so great, and their talents, knowledge, experience, and capacity for giving sound instruction so extremely various, that they have perplexed, con-tounded, and most unhappily retarded, the object of their well meant attention, instead of really helping him. With almost as much propriety might a physician of the body, when he found a patient ill of a dubious disease, throw open his apartment to every intruder, and invite every medical practition-er within twenty miles of him, however discordant their theories, to come in and prescribe at pleasure

for the sufferer. My advice is, that, when you ascertain that any one is becoming seriously thoughtful on the subject of religion, you keep it, for a short time, to yourself. Indeed, that you thus keep the fact, until his exer cises begin to assume a definite shape and character; being careful, in the meanwhile, to attend to the case with conscientious diligence yourself. When you judge the way to be open communicate a knowledge of the situation of the individual to one or two of those persons in whose knowledge, piety and pru-dence you have most confidence, and whom you know to have the peculiar confidence of the individ-ual in question. The case of the spiritual seed, is a little like that of the natural. When we place a seed in the ground, we allow it a little time to vegetate under the concealment of the soil. He who should go every few hours to the spot where it was deposited, and drag it forth in order to see how the process of vegetation was going on would be con-sidered as a very unwise husbandman. So he who, in regard to seed of a much more important and delicate nature, will not give it time to shoot and grow a little before it is forced on the public gaze, acts a part, I must think, by no means adapted to promote the best interests either of the individual immediately concerned, or of the church. sent to wait a short time, the view taken would probably soon be found much more pleasant and edtying, or to assume a character which ought not to be made public at all .- Miller's Letters.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

From the N. H. Observer YOUTHFUL SINS.

" Remember not against me the sins of my youth." David probably uttered this prayer at the sudden remembrance of a sin which had been committed in childhood. Time had effaced it from his memory; out when it occurred to him at a distant period, it reminded him of many transgressions which were onnected with it, and he was alarmed at the thought of the numberless sins which had been for-

gotten almost as soon as the scenes with which they were connected had passed away. The sins of my youth! They are more in numer than the stars of ber than the stars of heaven. I cannot remember one of a thousand. But God has written them in the book of his remembrance, and at the day of trial, they will be brought to my recollection, in all their odiousness, and with all their aggravation. Disobedience to parents, angry feelings, profaneness, unholy passions, violations of the Sabbath, their and falsehood, and all my resistance of the strivings of the spirit will be set in order before me. I look over the years that are past, and a general view of them may persuade me that I am not a great sin-ner. But the time is coming when the omniscience of my Judge will call up from the dark chaos of my guilty life, the remembrance of every transgression. They will confront me with all the particular circumstances under which they were cor nmitted, and

conscience will plead guilty to every charge. The sins of my youth! when I pray for the for-giveness of my sins, I think only of those which have been committed the past day or the past week. How little do I think that there is a black catalogue of transgressions which may now be unrepented of, and unforgiven. Against them, "the blood of the Lamb" may not have been written. They may not have been cancelled from the account which I

must settle at the bar of God. The sins of my youth! They will be the sources of dreadful recollection in the world of despair. My

memory will then be invigorated, I shall live over the days that are past, and the hour of temptation, the deliberate yielding of my heart to sin, the re-peated acts of transgression, the stiflings of con-science, and the minutest incidents of my sinful history will come upon me as a cloud of witnesses, and fill me with anguish and horror of soul.

Remember not against me the sins of my youth! I cannot conceal them by acts of future obedience, nor will the tears of penitence, alone, avail to blot them from thy book. I rejoice that an atonement has been made, and that there may be a remission of "the sins that are past."

Ferre.

If such are the lasting consequences of early ranagressions, may children and youth flee from sin, and avoid piercing themselves through with many sorrows.

TEMPERANCE.

Be Temperate in all things.—A Temperance Society at Ebenezer Academy, Va., after guarding against the influence of ardent spirits, set themselves also against intemperance in eating. Every member is to introduce habits of economy into his family; to have but one dish of meaton his table at a meal, unless the number of guests require more; and to ascertain, by fair and conscientious experi-ment, the quantity of food which is necessary for his comfortable sustenance

Williams College. - A Society has been formed in this institution, embracing 55 students at its or-ganization. The 5th article of the constitution contains this pledge: "We resolve and promise, that we will use our utmost endeavors, while mem bers of College, to check the progress of Intemperance—that we will refrain from an immoderate consumption of all fermented liquors, and that we will not buy, sell, use, or give to others, distilled spirits, except in cases of absolute necessity."

The gentlemen of the Faculty, and a number of influential individuals of the town became honorary members. The Society has a committee of corres pondence, to communicate with similar societies in other colleges.

REMEDIES FOR INTEMPERANCE.

The editors of the N. Y. Observer, who have devoted special attention to the subject, make the following statements. "We know precisely what Dr. Preston's medicine is worth, and the nature of the application on which he relies for a cure and though we are bound in honor not to reveal it, we are not bound to withhold our opinion concerning its efficacy. We say, then, that we have no faith either in this or Dr. Chambers' remedy, as a permanent cure for intemperance. And if any one tells us that we once expressed a different opinion, we can only say,—in forming that opinios, we judged from effects as they then appeared: now we judge from them as they have disappeared. It is better to be deceived once than always. A few cases, which would occupy no long detail, are all that have come to our knowledge, where a permanent cure has been effected."

They say further, that if a drunkard will fully comply pecial attention to the subject, make the following statements.

They say further, that if a drunkard will fully comply with Dr. Preston's directions, he will be cured as a matter of course; but the Doctor has invented no method of compeling them to comply, and therefore the remedy will generally fail. It has been proposed at Hartford, to form a Society, and give Dr. P. \$500 for the exclusive privilege of practis ing on his pan in Connecticut; but we hear that the pro-

ANOTHER WARNING TO DRUNKARDS AND SABBATH BREAKERS.

Messrs. Editors,—One of the ministerial brethren in my neighborhood related to me, the other day, an occurrence in his own parish, which appears to me worthy of extensive publication.

extensive publication.

Sometime in the early part of the past Summer, a young man, whose coaling job lay about half way between his father's house and the village of H. (these two extremes being about 13 miles fistant,) left his work on Sabbath morning, and repaired to a tavern in the village of H., where like employers lived, in enest of rum. He drank till so intoxicated that the tavern-throng itself drove him away, and till his employers refused to furnish him any further means of purchasing. He reeled away with his jug from the place, and swore, as he went, that he would labor for them no longer.

longer.

From the course he took, however, it was uncertain whether he was steering for his place of labor, or his father's house; as both lay in the same direction. But on Monday, it was discovered that he was missing from the coal-pit; yet no alarm was excited in his employers, because it was supposed he had fulfilled his threat, and had passed on to his father's house. And on the other hand, no alarm was awakened at his father's, because he was supposed to be all the while at his seems of labor.

was awakened at his lather's, because he was supposed to be all the while at his scene of labor.

About two weeks after this, or upwards, his successors in the business he had left, had their attention, for some days in succession, attracted by very unusual numbers and chanors of crows, passing and repassing to some spot not far distant in the woods. The workmen at length set off for the place, merely to satisfy their curiosity; when horrible to relate, they found these birds of prey devouring a human hody!—so mangled and mutilated, however, that they were unable to identify it. [Here follows a detail too shocking for the public eye.] Nor would it have been certainly known to this day who was the miserable victim, but for the clothes accompanying it, which proved to be the remains of the wretched man who had reeled away from the tavern, swearing that he would labor for his employers no more. The neighbors were of course soon rallied, and among them the friends and parents of the deceased;—with what sensations be all the while at his scene of labor. neighbors were of course soon railied, and among them the friends and parents of the deceased;—with what sensations I will not attempt to describe. By the help of spades and shovels, the scattered fragments were gathered up, and thrown into a coffin and interred. Let every drunkard and lover of rum, and every Sabbath

ake his own comments, and read his own warn-

CHINA.—Le, "by Imperial appointment, Governor of he two Kwong provinces," has issued an edict against CHINA.—Le, "by Imperial appointment, Governor of the two Kwong provinces," has issued an edict against Opium-amoking, and the buying and selling of that poison, from the language of which we should infer that the drink-ers and sellers of rum in our country would not find much favor with His Excellency. He cannot conceive how the

favor with His Excellency. He cannot conceive how the use of such an offensive and pernicious drug was introduced; but is certain that "he who, grasping at gain, could open a shop to yield an inexhaustible supply of poison, must have he says, will form themselves into rings and sit smoking all day. Their property dwindles away, and they resort to all manner of villainy. They lose all character and all self-command, and become incapable of reform. "Their faces become as sharp as sparrows, and their heads sunk between their shoulders in the form of a dove. Physic cannot cure their disease. Repeutance comes too late for reform." A drunkard, it seems, is the same sort of animal, all the world over, and whether made such by drinking or smoking.

SINGING BOOKS.

SINGING BOOKS.

RICHARDSON & LORD, 133, Washington Street, publish and keep constantly for sale, a great variety of Sacred Music, amongst which are the following:—

The Boston Handel and Haydn Society Collection of Psalm and Hymn tunes, 6th edition.

Songs of the Temple, or, Bridgewater Collection, 18th edition.

The Handel and Haydn Society Collection of Anthems,

The Handel and Haydn Society Collection of Anthems, Chorusses, &c. 3 vols. quarto.
Lock Hospital Collection.
Hobbard's Thirty Six Anthems.
Old Colony Collection of Anthems.
Old Colony Collection of Anthems.
Anthem suitable for Thanksgiving and other public oceasions—"begin the high celestial strains." By B. Holt.
Two Anthems for Thanksgiving. "O give thanks"—and "I will praise the Lord."
Note publishing—a new collection of Anthems, Chorusses, &c. entitled the Choral Harmony, to contain music suitable for Concerts, Singing Societies, &c. in the country where the aid of much instrumental accompaniment cannot be obtained. The whole work to be comprised in eight numbers, two of which are already published—the 3d to appear soon. Price 37 1-2 cents per number.

This day published—Saebath School Psalnody; comprising an analysis of the Rudiments of Music; adapted to use in Sabbath Schools, on the mutual or monitorial mode of instruction; accompanied by a few simple tanes in the various metres, with suitable hymns statched.

(G-Societies supplied on the best terms. Nov. 21.

NEW PAPER HANGINGS.

Just arrived in the John Hale, from Havre.
J. BUMSTEAD & SON, No. 113, Washington J. BUMSTEAD & SON, No. 113, Washington street, have just received their fall supply of PARIS PAPER HANGINGS. They are a choice selection from the last manufactories in Paris; and those who wish their houses papered in an elegant and modern style, have now a fine opportunity.

Nov. 21.

DEFINITION ENGLISH READER.

DEFINITION ENGLISH READER.

N. S. SIMPKINS & Co. 79 Court Street, Boston, publish the Definition English Reader.

Likewise, the Definition Introduction to Murray's Reader. Amidst the multitude of new school books, which the love of novelty, the vanity of authorship, and the desire of gain, obtrude upon the public, we have seen none that, in our estimation, are superior, and but few that are comparable, to those deservedly popular and useful works, compiled by Lindley Murray, a man who devoted his time and talents to this object, and who, from the example of a virtuous life, the elegance, the purity, and the moral tendency of his writings, and his efforts to fix, improve, and adorn, the English Language, may justly be regarded as the benefactor of the human race."

These books are much improved by the addition of a rocabulary of the most important words affixed to each section, which gives the pupil an opportunity of ascertaining the pronunciation and definition of the most important and difficult words, without that obstruction to good reading, which is so often experienced by the young scholar, in a book where the words are divided and accented in the body of the work.

The Journal of Education says, "The Introduction is full of simple, natural, and interesting pieces. It is, we think, the best juvenile selection in the English language. It produces, moreover, a fine animation, and an intelligent style of reading, which are great aids to general improvement. The present edition of this useful work has an important edition to recommoul it, as mentioned in the title given above."

Likewise for sale, all other School Books in general use, with a good assortment of STATIONARY.

© Country traders and school committees supplied on the most favorable terms.

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the most favorable terms.

A VISIT TO MY BIRTH PLACE. By the author of Annot and her Pupil, is just published and for sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132 Washington-Street. The Commercial Gazetts in noticing this production, remarks that it "has the merit of representing religion in an agreeable and inviting form through the medium of a fictitious narrative. The story is a short and a simple one. The marrator visits the church yard of his native village, and gives range to the recollections recalled by the tombstome of one of his early friends, in the pleasant tale which fills the greater portion of the volume. He paints the power of Christianity upon the soldier, upon the monter, and upon the son, is the midst of scenes of bloodshed and carnage. He shows how religion may add new courage to the warrior, and soften the pangs and quell the terrors of a sudden death. He portraya the effect of the gospel upon the cultivated and delicate female, who follows her husband through the dangers of warfare, and watches by him to the last, until her own life pays the forfeit to her devotion. The whole object of the work is to make religion fascinating—to give to it a popular interest and to rescue it from asscinations with a narrow, forbidding, cold and exclusive habit of life. The writer would not have us think religion confined to any one profession or situation, nor connected with cant or cowardice, or self-sufficiency. The composition and the style of the work are excellent, and well calculated to effect its objects;"

Also, as above.—The Young Cadet, or Travels in Hindostan, 12 plates.—The Scottish Orphans—Rachel, by the author of Allen Mc'Leod—Recollections of a Beloved Sister.

Nov. 21.

PITKIN'S HISTORY.

THIS day published, and for sale by CROCKER & BBEWSTER, 47, Washington Street, A Political and Civil History of the United States of America, from the year 1763 to the close of the Administration of President Washington in 1797; including a summary view of the Political and Civil state of the North American Colonies prior to that period. By Timothy Pitkin, 2 vols. octavo, embellished with a likeness of Washington.

Just Received. Recollections of a Beloved Sister, interspersed with Reflections addressed to her own Children. By the author of Little Sophy.

The Anatomy of Drunkenness. By Robert Macnish. Rev. Dr. Taylor's Sermon, delivered in the Chapel of Yale College, Sept. 1828, on Eph. 2, 3. "And were by nature the children of wrath, even as others."

The New American Gardener, containing Practical Directions on the culture of Fruits and Vegetables, &c. By Thomas G. Fessenden.

The sixth volume of the Lady of the Manor. By Mrs. Sherwood.

Sherwood.

Sermons by Timothy Dwight, D.D. L. L. D. late President of Yale College, in 2 vols. octavo.

Nov. 21.

CANDID EXAMINATION

Of the EPISCOPAL CHURCH, in two Letters to a Friend, in strong paper covers. 19 cents each—\$1, 50 doz.—\$10 per 100.

THE readers of the Recorder and Telegraph, may be referred to the favorable opinion given of this work on the 24th of bot America. flast August.

It has since been recommended to be used in Sabbath

It has since been recommended to be used in Sabbath School Libraries.—It will be read with pleasure and satisfaction by those whose lot is cast in the vicinity of Episcopal Churches, or who providentially have in their reach the Book of Common Prayer, containing the manner of administering the Sacraments.—The Ministration of Public Baptism of Infants. And to such as are of riper years. The Catechism. The order of Confirmation, or laying on of hands upon those that are baptized and come to years of discretion. The form of Solemnizations of Matrimony.—The form of the Sick.—The Ornmunion of the sick.—The order of the burial of the dead.—The Articles of Religion.—The form of ordering [ordaining] priests.—The Consecration of Churches and Bishops, &c.

For sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, 79, Washington Street. Boston.

6w. Oct. 31, 1828.

PRACTICAL WORKS IN THEOLOGY. LINCOLN & EDMANDS are publishing a neat edition of Thomas a Kempis, revised and somewhat abridged by Rev. Howard Malcom. Also, a second edition of Jay's Lectures, A Stereotype edition of Baxter's Call, "The Travels of True Godliness," by Benj. Keach, &c. &c. comprising a number of volumes, to be entitled the Christian Library, with Copperplate engravings.

Nov. 28.

IPSWICH FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE winter term in this Academy, under the superintendence of Miss Grant, will commence on Wednesday the 10th of December. The term will be twelve weeks. Tultion for all over twelve years of age, \$6; for those under 12, \$3; to be paid in advance. Price of board, exclusive of fuel, not to exceed \$1,75 a week.

Inswich, Nov. 21, 1828.

MARKET-STREET SHAWL WARE-HOUSE CLEVELAND & DANE, have this morning a part of their Fall Supply of Shavels, consisting of Merino, Long and Square, fabric equal to any ever imported—Scarlet, Black, Amaranth and white—Camet's Hair (French) Long and Square, from the smallest to the largest size, frew pattern—French Blue, Citron, French Green, India Red, White, Mazarine Blue and Black— Green, India Red, White, Mazarine Blue and Blue Thibet Cashmere, 44, 5-4 and 6-4 Square, with rich corners—Black, Scarlet and White French Cashmere Long and Square, of excellent quality, filled middles and very handsome—Scotch Cashmere, long—Russia Cashmere, plain and filled—Raw Silk Long and Square. The above Shawls comprise as large an assortm as can be found in this city, and will be sold at the Lo

est Prices.

HAIR, HAIR SEATINGS, &c.
3000 pounds Manufactured HAIR of the first quality
—Plain Hair Seatings from 15 to 28 inch wide, for sale by
piece or single yard at No. 6 India-Street. Also, I case
Yellow Silk Floss for Coach Lace Manufacturers.
Nov. 7. tf. ROEERT L. BIRD.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. DAVID & JOHN HENSHAW & Co. No. Street (near the head of Central Wharf) have for sale a very extensive assortment of Surgical Instruments—Gendemen wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to eath.

Oct. 10. 6m.

COMMUNION WARE.

AN extensive assortment of Plated and Britannia Communion Ware constantly on hand and for sale by the subscriber, No. 1, Washington St.
Oct. 24.

REMOVAL.

COLBY & PAYSON have removed from No. 35, Market-street, to No. 3 Washington, and 62 Brattle-street, two doors above Dock Square, where they offer for sale a general assortment of Foreign and Domestic Piece Goods, at the lowest market prices.

Nov. 29. at the lowest market prices.

BOARDING. TWO or three young gendemen can be accommodated with Boarding in a small family, and in a central situation.

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY THE FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY give notice, that their Capital Stock is THREE HUNDRED THOU-SAND DOLLARS, which is all paid in, and invested

SAND DOLLARS, which is all paid in, and invested according to law; and that they make lasurance against FIRE on every description of property.

They also continue to insure in MARINE RISKS, on sums not exceeding Thirty Thousand Dollars on any one risk. Per Order, Joseph Ward, Sec'y.

13 Office No. 44, State-Street, Boston